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Soviet Union

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GORBACHEV ANNOUNCES NUCLEAR EXPLOSION MORATORIUM

PM291547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

["Statement by M.S. Gorachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The continuing arms race carries within it tremendous dangers for the future of the whole world civilization. It leads to the growth of tension in the international arena and the intensification of the war threat, diverting colossal intellectual and material resources form creative objectives.

From the very beginning of the nuclear era the Soviet Union has waged a consistent and vigorous struggle to end the buildup of nuclear arsenals, curb military rivalry, and strengthen confidence and peaceful coexistence between states. All the USSR's activity within the UN framework and at multilateral and bilateral talks on arms limitation and reduction questions -- activity carried out on an enormous scale -- is subordinated to this. The Soviet Union does not seek military supremacy, it advocates maintaining equilibrium of military forces at the lowest possible level.

It is our conviction that the ending of all nuclear weapon tests would constitute an important contribution to the strengthening of strategic stability and peace on earth, for it is no secret that new and even more dangerous forms and types of weapons of mass destruction are developed and perfected [otrabatyvayutsya i sovershenstvuyutsya] in the process of such tests.

In the interests of creating favorable conditions for the conclusion of an international treaty on the total and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons agree on a moratorium on any nuclear explosions as of a mutually agreed date. Unfortunately, as yet it has not proved possible to implement this important step.

In a desire to promote the ending of the dangerous competition in the buildup of nuclear arsenals and wishing to set a good example, the Soviet Union has adopted a decision to unilaterally end any nuclear explosions as of 6 August this year [prekratit v odnostronnem poryadke lyubyye yadernyye vzryvy, machinaya s 6 avgusta seg goda]. We urge the government of the United States to end nuclear explosions as of the same date, which is marked throughout the world as the day of the Hiroshima tragedy. Our moratorium is declared through 1 January 1986. It will continue to remain in effect beyond that date, however, if the United States for its part refrains from conducting nuclear explosions.

There is no doubt that a reciprocal moratorium by the USSR and the United States on any nuclear explosions would also serve as a good example for other states possessing nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union expects that the United States will react positively to this initiative and end its nuclear explosions.

This would be in keeping with all people's aspirations and hopes.

NUCLEAR TEST BAN PROPOSALS AWAIT U.S. RESPONSE

PM291033 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by political observer Gennadiy Shishkin under the rubric "View of Events": "A Long Overdue Measure"]

[Excerpt] There are tens of thousands of nuclear warheads in the world's arsenals. Each warhead, on average, possesses far greater destructive power than the bombs which destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The number of deaths and the scales of calamities in all the bloody wars in mankind's history, including the world wars, would fade into insignificance in the face of what could happen as a result of a general nuclear conflict. In the entire history of wars, the total quantity of explosive substances used has not exceeded 10 megatons, while today weapons with a total yield of more than 50,000 megatons are already stockpiled in the nuclear arsenals!

Nonetheless, today we are all witnessing the unparalleled stubbornness and consistency with which the Washington Administration is accelerating the buildup of these monstrous arsenals.

At the same time there is a real way of delivering not only Americans, but all mankind from the threat of nuclear catatrophe. It is to end the arms race and reverse it. And the first, simplest, andmost easily effected step along this path would be the conclusion of a treaty on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests. M.S. Gorbachev pointed to the tremendous significance of this measure in his interview for the Indian agency PRESS TRUST OF INDIA: "We have repeatedly called upon the United States and the other nuclear powers to do this. The USSR has proposed and proposes to the states which possess nuclear weapons that a moratorium be declared on all nuclear explosions, to operate until the conclusion of a treaty on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests. The moratorium could be imposed from 6 August 1985, that is, the date of the 40th anniversary of the tragic atomic bombing of Hiroshima -- or even earlier.

"The Soviet Union is also ready immediately to resume talks on a complete ban on nuclear weapons tests, talks which, as is known, were broken off through the fault of the United States. It is high time to bring into force the Soviet-American treaties signed in 1974 and 1976 on the limitation of undergound nuclear weapons tests and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, which have still not been ratified -- again, not through the fault of the Soviet side."

The Soviet Union's clear stance on one of the most urgent tasks in the sphere of the limitation of the arms race and of disarmament enjoys broad support throughout the world. After all, it is well known that nuclear tests lead to the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons, the emergence of new types of weapons, and thus the stepping up of the nuclear arms race. Nuclear weapons tests play the part of a substantial destabilizing factor which has a negative effect on the global strategic situation. The ending of nuclear wapons tests would therefore be of tremendous international significance and would be a major step in the direction of reducing the nuclear threat. This long overdue measure would be a major obstacle to the creation of all new types and systems of nuclear weapons.

Guided by precisely these considerations, the Soviet Union drew up a draft treaty on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests, and submitted it back in 1975 for examination by the UN General Assembly. The Soviet initiative met with approval at the United Nations from the majority of thw world's states. Nearly 100 delegations voted for this proposal. But it did not receive the support of the other nuclear powers.

Washington covered its refusal to hold talks with arguments about the problems of clarifying the actual circumstances if doubt should arise as to the fulfillment of commitments to end underground nuclear weapons tests. Taking this circumstance into account, in 1976 the Soviet Union submitted an amendment to its own draft treaty on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests, making provision for on-the-spot verification on the basis of the principle of voluntariness. This was followed, on the USSR's initiative, by the holding of Soviet-American consultations on a complete ban on nuclear weapons tests in Washington in June 1977. In July of the same year Britain joined the talks.

In the course of the trilateral talks which followed in Geneva, a draft treaty was prepared. The participants in the talks agreed that the treaty would provide for the banning of any test explosions of nuclear weapons anywhere under their jurisdiction or control and in any environment. It was agreed that the treaty would be accompanied by a protocol on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

The participants in the trilateral talks agreed that in order to monitor observance of the treaty the participating states will use national technical facilities. The USSR, the United States, and Britain, in a joint report submitted to the disarmament committee 30 July 1980, noted that "the trilateral accord on these general conditions for on-the-spot verification is an important achievement by the participants in the talks in the resolution of questions of the monitoring of the treaty's observance."

In short, a treaty on a complete ban on nuclear weapons tests was in effect already elaborated and prepared, but it did not become a reality, because in 1982 the United States unilaterally stopped participating in the talks aimed at elaborating the final version of the treaty. The prospects of ending nuclear weapons tests do not suit the Reagan administration because it sees this act as a serious hindrance to the implementation of its program for a further buildup of the nuclear arsenal and the attainment of superiority over the Soviet Union.

The United States, closing its eyes to the lessons of the 40 years which have elapsed since the first attempt to establish world domination in the conditions of the possession of a monopoly on the atom bomb, is trying in vain to achieve superiority by means of a breakthrough in the scientific and technical sphere. This is the purpose of the programs to create the potential for the nuclear means for a first disarming strike, the buildup of nonnuclear potential, and work to create the so-called large-scale ABM defense system and space strike arms.

The Pentagon is testing and building up more and more new nuclear arms and is eager to extend them into space. The United States has commissioned new offensive strategic arms systems one after another. But not one of them has added or could add to its confidence in its own invulnerability. The Soviet Union has always given a commensurate answer to U.S. actions. The U.S. hopes of victory in a nuclear war lose their meaning because of the inevitability of nuclear retaliation.

The shortsightedness of attempts to achieve a decisive military superiority over the Soviet Union now being undertaken by Washington is obvious. Whether the American hawks like it or not, our planet is the common home of all of us, and everyone has an equal interest in its safekeeping and security. The instinct of self-preservation is obviously not alien to the American Congress, either. Surely that is indicated by the fact that early this year Congress adopted a number of resolutions calling on the administration to ratify the treaties concluded earlier in this sphere, to declare a moratorium from 6 August 1985, that is, from the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, on nuclear weapons tests, and to resume talks on a general and complete ban on such tests.

The Soviet Union has long been calling on Washington to act in precisely that way. The White House invariably responds to these appeals with a refusal. But it is not too late to display common sense and go to meet the wishes of the broad American and international public. It is up to Washington.

U.S. PUBLIC ORGANIZATION SUPPORTS MORATORIUM

LD291905 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1825 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, Jul 29 (TASS) -- The moratorium on all nuclear explosions from 6 August this year announced unilaterally by the Soviet Union, and the call to the U.S. Administration to join in this historic initiative will greatly facilitate the achievement of an agreement on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons, retired Admirals Gene LaRoque and Eugene Carroll, heads of the public organization the Washington Center for Defense Information, have pointed out.

In a special statement, the Center for Defense Information stresses that it utterly and completely approves this step by the Soviet Union. It also appeals to the U.S. administration to support this noble initiative immediately, for it is a most important and effective step on the path toward saving mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

BOOKLET DETAILS SDI HISTORY, U.S. PLANS

LD261724 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- The Reagan administration has its sights on militarizing outer space. It counts on outstripping the Soviet Union by developing space strike weapons, which, U.S. strategists believe, will reduce the value of the Soviet defense capability, it is said in the booklet "Star Wars. Delusions and Dangers." It has been put out in a mass edition by the military publishing house in Moscow.

As is borne out by Pentagon's papers that recently attracted public notice, the USA began elaborating a concept envisaging use of anti-satellite weapons as far back as in 1956. The first plan for developing an anti-satellite system, codenamed Saint, was placed before the U.S. secretary of defense already in 1959.

The United States was the first country to test anti-satellite weapons when, in October 1959, a missile fired from a B-47 bomber intercepted an "Explorer-6" satellite. In the sixties the U.S. was the first to fit out two land-based anti-satellite systems in the Pacific Ocean -- one on the Kwajalein atoll and the other -- on Johnston Island.

As is noted in the booklet, the United States made its sharp turn towards militarizing outer space in recent years. This is illustrated by growing appropriations for military space programmes. In 1983, they amounted to 8.5 billion dollars, and went up to 9.3 billion dollars and 12.9 billion dollars in 1984 and 1985 respectively. Further increases in real terms are envisaged, with the military space budget expected to rise to 20 billion dollars in 1988.

The main emphasis is on development of space strike weapons, above all space-based anti-satellite and anti-missile weapons. The manned space shuttles, for which a variety of weapons are being developed to hit targets in space, are being ever more candidly directed to military use. Global surveillance and armed forces command and control facilities are to be deployed on long-life military purpose orbital stations planned to be developed.

"The idea is to upset the now existing strategic parity and secure a decisive military superiority over the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, which is fraught with calamitous consequences for peace and international security", it is said in the book.

SDI SUPPORT SPARSE AT CONSERVATIVE CONFERENCE

LD291913 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 29 Jul 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] One cannot fail to note that Bonn is perhaps the most active advocate of the American plans for "star wars" preparations. This was reflected at the conference of leaders of rightwing political parties belonging to the so-called International Democratic Union, which has just ended in Washington.

The main topic of this forum, which was attended by about 20 representatives of conservative parties from Western Europe, Asia and Latin America, in addition to leaders of the Washington Administration, was a discussion of Reagan's notorious strategic initiative. It is however noteworthy that it was essentially only Thatcher, the British prime minister, and Strauss, the leader of the West German conservatives, who came out in support of the plans for producing space weapons.

SHEVARDNADZE IN HELSINKI FOR CSCE ANNIVERSARY

Arrival Statement

LD291247 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki July 29 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, arrived here today. He was welcomed at Helsinki Airport by Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs of Finland, and other officials, including Vladimir Sovolev, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Finland.

Eduard Shevardnadze told journalists at the airport:

"I would like to begin be expressing my satisfaction with the opportunity to visit Finland, which I have not happened to see before. The purpose of our visit is participation in the meeting devoted to the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act.

I use the opportunity to convey profound sentiments of friendship from the Soviet people to the Finnish people and to the leadership of Finland, the country which has made a substantial contribution to the preparation and organisation of this meeting."

"The Soviet Union was from the outset among those who made persevering efforts for the convocation of the European conference. Our country also did a good deal to ensure its success.

The USSR is demonstrating in practice its profound commitment to the principles and clauses of the Final Act of the European conference. That historical document remains a good foundation, which has justified its purpose, for the promotion of mutual understanding and cooperation in Europe and not in Europe alone. That is why we believe that this foundation should be cherished and prevented from being subverted.

The present-day tense world situation, we are convinced, calls for joint efforts drastically to improve the political climate in Europe and in international relations as a whole. The entire potential of the Helsinki Final Act, pervaded with the spirit of detente and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, should be used to seek precisely that goal.

The arrival in Helsinki of senior representatives of the states participating in the European conference also provides good opportunities for conversations and contacts. Naturally, we also have plans for such activities.

It gives me much pleasure to convey the best wishes to the people of Helsinki, where ten years ago an outstanding act was accomplished in the interests of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and all over the world."

Meets E. Europe Ministers

LD291842 Moscow Domestic Service in Russain 1730 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, met in Helsinki today with Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the GDR; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs at the Polish People's Republic; Peter Vorkonyi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic;

And Mariy Ivanov, member of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In the discussions, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, topical international problems were discussed, and also issues connected with the strengthening of interaction in the struggle for a resolute improvement in European and world affairs. The important significance of the proposals put forward by the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, participants in the Warsaw Pact, directed at the removal of the nuclear threat, overcoming the present dangerous tension, and the development of cooperation between states, was stressed.

In this connection Comrade Shevardnadze singled out the new constructive initiative of the USSR, which is contained in the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the introduction from 6 August this year, on a unilateral basis, of a moratorium on any nuclear explosions. It was pointed out that the moratorium being introduced until 1 January 1986, will be extended if the United States will also abstain from carrying out nuclear explosions.

In the course of the discussions, the adherence of the socialist countries to the spirit and letter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, their determination to continue to participate actively in the continuation of the common European process, and to make efforts for the rebirth of detente in Europe and in the world were again confirmed. A comradely exchange of opinions on some questions of bilateral relations and their further fruitful development and deepening also took place.

Koivisto Opens Conference

LD300848 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki July 30 TASS -- A meeting of representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, devoted to the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act, has opened in Helsinki today. The ministers of foreign affairs of 33 European states and the USA and Canada gathered in the magnificent Finlandia Palace. The Soviet Union is represented by Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

At the morning session the participants in the meeting were greeted by Finnish President Mauno Koivisto, who stressed the great political importance of the final act and its continued relevance for Europe as the basis for dialogue and cooperation.

The latest Soviet peace initiative, the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, evoked much interest among the participants in the meeting.

SHEVARDNADZE SCHEDULED MEETINGS, LOMEYKO COMMENTS

AU301046 Paris AFP in English 1036 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Helsinki, July 30 (AFP) -- Finnish President Mauno Koivisto today opened a conference of 35 foreign ministers to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki accords, which for many have come to symbolize East-West confrontation on human rights.

Beyond all the inevitable public clashes, the conference will give Western ministers an opportunity to get to know the new Kremlin representative, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

The former Georgian Communist Party chief, who succeeded veteran Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on July 2, is making his international debut with separate talks with his principal Western counterparts, Mr. Schultz, Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, and Roland Dumas of France.

When they meet at the U.S. embassy tomorrow afternoon, Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze will have two main tasks: to begin preparations for the Reagan-Gorbachev summit November 19 and 20 in Geneva, and consider how to break the deadlock in the U.S.-Soviet disarmament negotiations.

It was clearly no coincidence that the Soviet Union decided to announce on the eve of the conference that it was proposing a moratorium on nuclear testing from August 6, the date on which the bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, until January 1. The intention appeared to have been to give a reassuring image of Soviet policy. The United States immediately dismissed the initiative as propaganda, saying it was "unverifiable." This explanation was in turn immediately rejected by the Soviet spokesman in Helsinki, Vladimir Lomeyko, who called the U.S. rejection a sign of lack of political will.

At the same time, a U.S. offer inviting Moscow to send observers to the next underground nuclear test in Nevada is believed to have been given a cool reception by the Kremlin.

ZHOLKVER ON U.S., USSR APPROACHES TO HELSINKI

LD271256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Excerpts] The 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is being widely celebrated. There are many letters on this important event. Comrade Eydelman from Novosibirsk asks which countries conscientiously fulfill the decisions of the Helsinki meeting, and which break the articles of the Final Act of the all-European conference?

I want to remind you that first and foremost in this document, which was signed by leaders of 33 European states, and also by leaders of the United States and Canada, 10 major principles of interstate relations were formulated, from sovereignty of all countires and inviolability of their borders, up to obligations about not using force and not interfering in the internal affairs of states.

The USSR not only included all these 10 principles into its constitution, which was adopted in 1977, but it also follows them consistently. Moreover, the USSR and other socialist countries at the major all-European forums, which were held after Helsinki in Belgrade and Madrid, and at the present conference in Stockholm, suggested concrete and constructive measures aimed at consolidating and further deepening the process of detente in Europe, at strengthening measures of trust in relations between European states, and development of their mutually advantageous cooperation.

The United States and their NATO allies occupy a different position. They, as previously, speed up the arms race, implement the deployment in Western Europe of American nuclear first-strike missiles, and recently they started to prepare the production of nuclear offensive space weapons.

HISTORIAN ON LEGACIES OF CSCE FINAL ACT

LD300225 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 29 Jul 85

[From the "International Outlook" program]

[Excerpts] On 1 August it will be 10 years since senior political leaders and statesmen of Europe, the United States, and Canada, meeting in the capital of Finland, signed the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In this connection, we present an interview with historian Dr Igor Geyevskiy [occasionally referred to as an expert from the U.S. and Canada Institute] on the developments of the process that began in Helsinki.

[Begin recording; unidentified questioner and Geyevskiy in Russian with superimposed English translation] [Question] In your opinion, what is the role and significance of the Final Act?

[Geyevskiy] It is very important, in my view, that for the first time in the history of that continent practically all the European nations, plus the United States and Canada, met for a patient search for mutually acceptable decisions and succeeded in framing a comprehensive document.

[Question] And how have the relations between the parties to the Helsinki conference developed over these 10 years, in your opinion?

[Geyevskiy] I'd say that up to the beginning of the 1980s these relations developed quite successfully, but then this process slowed down, owing to Washington's clear desire to turn the clock back in Europe to the days of the Cold War. But, still and all, the process of equitable and mutually rewarding cooperation begun in Helsinki continues to this day and it is gathering strength once again. This is because the pressing long-term interests of all the peoples and states require not confrontation but cooperation.

[Question] In this context, how would you describe the economic relations between East and West?

[Geyevskiy] In that field you can see how on the one hand Washington has been trying to disrupt the expansion of cooperation and on the other how the European nations in both East and West have been trying to maintain this process. From 1975 through 1983, trade between the West EuroPean and socialist countries of the continent almost doubled.

Soviet orders provide jobs for over 2 million workers in Western Europe. Moscow's political dialogue with Paris, with Rome, London, and other West European capitals is likewise developing.

[Question] How do you view the outlook for cooperation in Europe?

[Geyevskiy] Events are making it clearer and clearer that strict observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence set down in the Final Act accords with the interests of all the nations. Such actions by Washington as the deployment of new types of arms in Europe, economic sanctions, and reprisals against Greece are all resented by the European public. It is definitely not to this approach to international relations that the future belongs. The process of relaxation in Europe, backed up in Helsinki by the adoption of the Final Act, has deep roots. Undoubtedly, it will continue to develop, to the benefit of all the nations, including the Americans. Therefore, as the record of history shows, peaceful goodneighborly relations in Europe are a most important factor in consolidating world peace. [end recording]

YOUTH FESTIVAL ACTIVITIES CONTINUE IN MOSCOW

Czech Paper Interviews Mishin

AU260922 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Jul 85 p 7

[Interview with Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet Preparatory Committee for the Moscow Youth Festival, to Milan Jelenek: "Moscow is Looking Forward to the Youth Holiday"; date and place of interview not given; first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] In the atmosphere of the culminating preparations for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, when delegations from all over the world are assembling in Moscow, Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet preparatory committee, granted an interview to our RUDE PRAVO correspondent.

[Jelinek] An extremely important task lay on the shoulders of the Soviet Komsomol members -- to contribute the greatest possible share to the festival preparations. How did the hosts prepare for the world youth meeting?

[Mishin] Never before have the festival preparations taken such a short time, just 2 and 1/2 years. Millions of Soviet boys and girls took an active part in the preparations. Our youth organized Saturday shifts [subbotniki]; they worked on Sundays and delivered the the money to the festival fund. Almost 46 million people worked in the Komsomol subbotnik on 29 June. This mass work action was the culmination of the All-Union Festival of Soviet Youth. The pre-festival work drive of Soviet youth produced quite a number of things that helped the realization of tasks set by the CPSU: the speedier intensification of Soviet economy; the achievement of higher rates of growth in labor productivity; and the thrifty use and saving on materials, raw materials, and fuels. Together with the permanent commission of the International Preparatory Committee, we worked out a variety of political, student, and children's cultural, sports, and tourist programs, which have been approved by the session of the International Preparatory Committee.

[Jelinek] The festival is taking place in a complicated international situation, and in the year of important anniversaries. How are the problems of the present world reflected in the program?

[Mishin] The range of issues that will be assessed at the festival include the most topical problems of the present. The situation in the world today is very serious. The threat that a nuclear war could break out has grown; the arms race has again been unleashed; there is now the danger of the militarization of space. Mankind is confronted with a number of other problems, too, which demand an immediate solution. These issues are anchored in the basic political program which will undoubtedly become the axis of the festival deliberations. A total of 15 thematical centers will be operating within the framework of the political program; their mottoes will be "Peace and disarmament"; "Anti-imperialist solidarity"; "Fight against fascism"; "The working youth's rights"; "The international youth year"; and "The protection of the environments." The cultural part will bring together creators of political song, folk art, and literature and painting. During the days of the festival, the M. Gorkiy Central Park of Culture and Relaxation will become a grandiose cultural show. It will contain an arts park, with stalls of 15 Union Republics of the USSR. Traditionally, the last day but one of the festival will be the day of the host country; Moscow citizens in particular are looking forward to it.

[Jelinek] The preparation of the youth festival has been a collective feat. What role was played in it by the youth organizations of the socialist countries?

[Mishin] They all -- including the CSSR's youth organization, which hosted the first festival -- played an important role, for which I would like to express my appreciation. Your youth was the first to support the Komsomol's initiative to organize the 12th World Festival in Moscow; and it has done a lot to make the festival ideas popular through-out the world. The all-around cooperation during the prefestival period, and the organization of large multilateral actions such as the "remembrance" [Pamet] youth relay race; all this has contributed toward further consolidating and deepening friendship and mutual understanding among the youth of our fraternal countries. The young people of the countries of the socialist community have always marched in the vanguard of the festival movement, which our ideological enemies have attempted to break up again and again. The attacks undertaken by certain rightwing forces of the West against the Moscow festival have completely failed. The world youth is showing great interest in the Moscow festival; as great as the significance which the festival has for unifying the democratic youth on our planet in a joint fight against the threat of nuclear war. The festival is a time-tested form of political dialogue for young people, who are increasingly realizing that the fight for peace is the concern not only of politicians and diplomats, but also of all honorable people on our planet. We are justified in expecting the festival to become a great antiwar, anti-imperialist demonstration. The Komsomol members, the boys and girls of our country, are striving to enable the young people to find a common language to jointly proceed in consolidating peace on earth.

Mishin Addresses Delegates

LD281630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Speech by Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Leninist Komsomol Central Committee, to delegates of 12th World Festival of Youth and Students at meeting in Gorkiy Park, Moscow; date not specified -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Foreign guests, dear comrades: The present U.S. Administration aims to break the existing strategic balance with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union will not allow the existing strategic parity to be broken. At the same time, the Soviet Union proposes to seek a solution to the problem of security through the way of talks. It is carrying out the talks in Geneva on the whole complex of strategic armaments and is demonstrating its readiness to reach mutually acceptable agreements. Despite the difficult situation that has taken shape at the Geneva talks, our country will make every constructive effort to reach an agreement on limiting strategic armaments on earth and in space. Such an agreement is up to the will of peoples of the whole world. [applause]

Taking into consideration the dangerous turn of events in the world [cheers and shouts of "Peace!"], dear friends, taking into account the dangerous turn of events in the world, the Leninist Komsomol offers to youth organizations of different ideological and political orientation the chance to cooperate in the struggle for peace, international security and disarmament, to realize one's own responsibility for the world's future in a stronger way. This was stated yesterday in a clear and convincing way at the opening celebrations of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the general secretary of the Central Committee of our party. Experience shows that only joint actions of youth organizations in favor of peace can influence the processes that are taking place in modern international relations. Long live the unity of the young generation in the struggle for prevention of world thermonuclear war, long live peace in the whole world. [applause]

Antiwar, Peace Slogans Carried

LD271025 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Moscow July 27 TASS -- TASS correspondents report:

Tens of thousands of Muscovites enthusiastically welcomed delegates and guests of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students who set out from the centre of the capital to the central stadium where the youth forum will be formally opened.

The streamers carried by participants in the march feature slogans that reflect the aspirations and demands of the youth: "The cause of peace concerns everybody", "No to nuclear weapons both in outer space and on the earth", "Peace must be given a chance", "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship".

Marching along the streets of Moscow are people of various political outlooks and convictions, believers and atheists, representatives of various social sections. However, they are united by one thing -- their hatred of war and the striving to stop those who are prepari it. All the delegations came to the festival with the striving for the association and dialogue with young people from other countries.

FRG Delegation Withdraws

LD281020 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 1000 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] The FRG delegation to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow is not to take any further part in the working program until further notice. The chairman of the Young Socialists, Rudolf Hartung, speaking in the Soviet capital this morning, said the reason for this was that, contrary to agreements made with the organizers, participants from West Berlin were treated at the opening ceremony as a national delegation. Until the incident was clarified, the Federal Republic would also withdraw its representatives from the Presidium and the Permanent Commission of the festival, Hartung said.

Apology for 'Technical Error'

LD290926 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0840 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jul (TASS) -- A TASS special correspondent reports from the international press center:

At a briefing today for Soviet and foreign journalists Aleksandr Lebedev, one of the leaders of the press center, made available to those present information about the misunderstanding that arose at the opening ceremony of the festival during the march-past of the West Berlin delegation.

Lebedev advised that the title "Delegation of West Berlin" [delegatsiya Zapadnogo Berlina] appeared on the electronic panel in the stadium because of technical reasons. It is nothing other than a technical error, he stressed. This is also confirmed by the fact that the announcer who announced the participants in the procession said: "Delegation From West Berlin" [Delegatsiya iz Zapadnogo Berlina]. Moreover, exactly the same wording was used on the board carried in front of the delegation by the hostess. The Soviet Preparatory Committee, expressing its regret in this connection, has apologized to the delegations from West Berlin and the FRG.

The standing commission of the International Preparatory Committee discussed the question and adopted a statement which was read out at the briefing. "During its emergency meeting," the statement says, "following a request by the European Council of National Youth Committees, the International Federation of Liberal and Radical Youth, and the International Union of Young Socialists, the standing commission notes as follows: The documents defining the form of the opening ceremony of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students were given differing interpretations. As a result, a number of misunderstandings arose and dissatisfaction was expressed. The standing commission expresses regret and hopes that henceforth conditions will be created enabling all delegations to participate fully in the festival."

FRG Group To Stay

AU291650 Paris AFP in English 1646 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 28 (AFP) -- Six West German youth groups today withdrew a threat to leave the World Festival of Youth and Students, in a row with the organizers over separate treatment of a West Berlin delegation, a West German spokesman said. The Soviet organizing committee apologized after the West Germans protested about the West Berlin delegation parading separately from official West Germany participants at Saturday's opening ceremony. Six of the West German organizations present refused to take any further part in the festival until "satisfactory explanations" were given. After a long meeting last night the organizers released a statement regretting a "number of misunderstandings" over what they called a "technical error".

The spokesman, representing three West German youth movements, said it had not been decided whether they would take part in the August 3 closing ceremony of the festival in which 100,000 people from 150 countries are taking part. The Soviet organizing committee also gave assurances on other complaints from the West German delegation about restrictions at the festival. It said that delegates were free to distribute leaflets in public places during the week-long event and that representatives would not need special permission to go to hostels and clubs of other delegations as has been the case up to now.

PRC Absence Regretted

OW280350 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] The 12th World Festival of Youth and Students will soon take place in Moscow. This festival of young people coming from all over the world has been held for almost 40 years. Today many people may still remember every stage of this movement, a mammoth movement of astounding scale, of young soldiers for peace and friendship. Furthermore, the most memorable festival was the 1957 Sixth World Festival of Youth and Students which also took place in Moscow, when 34,000 young representatives from over 130 countries, including the Chinese youth delegation, converged on Moscow to take part in various activities.

For today's program we have invited Comrade Savin to share his feelings about the meeting of Chinese and Soviet youth at the festival. At that time, Savin served as interpreter for the Chinese delegation.

Savin says: During the 1957 Sixth World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow, I worked with the young literary and art workers of the Chinese delegation. At that time the Chinese delegation, which numbered 1,200 people, was the most representative. Taking part in the festival's cultural programs were workers, peasants, college students, and athletes, as well as many theatrical performers, vocalists, and choreographers. The Chinese performers' premiere thrilled the Muscovites and all other visitors in the capital. The reason Chinese concerts were highly significant was that they demonstrated vivid, unique Chinese art. The peacock dance, sword dance, the waist drum dance, and all other programs won many encores. The festival also sponsored competitions between young amateur performers and professional performers. During those competitions, Chinese perfomers won many good, silver, and bronze medals, vividly proving the Chinese performers' spectacular skills.

During the concerts given voluntarily on some Moscow street corners, graceful Chinese music and dancing alternated and echoed with Russian songs. Passionate Spanish guitar music was followed by African dancing in quick tempo. The friendly atmosphere then was unforgettable.

We also planted many trees in the Friendship Park. As a matter of fact, the park was not there yet at that time. Today, 28 years later, the many young trees planted then have become tall, sturdy shade trees, symbolizing our friendship. The tree planted in 1957 by Mikhaylova, a young Soviet woman, and Peng Youlin, a young woman from Beijing, has also become big tree now. Whenever I visited the Friendship Park, I always thought what a nice idea it would be for those tree planters to see the trees they planted and remember the happy occasion in the past while looking forward to the future.

Comrade Savin continued: It has been 28 years since that festival. Now Moscow is having another World Festival of Youth and Students, the 12th. I am really glad to see that the scale of the festival has become increasingly larger with more countries participating. Attending the forthcoming festival will be representatives from over 150 countries. It is regrettable indeed that Chinese representatives are not among them. The arrival of young people from all over the world has once again demonstrated their love for peace, and their willingness to struggle for peace and friendship.

Comrade Savin concludes: Let us seize the present moment, which is most important.

Festival Critics Attacked

PM290926 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 85 p 3

[Yu. Alekseyev article under the "Festival's Enemies" rubric: "Those Who Fear Dialogue"]

[Text] Soviet people are currently welcoming the delegates to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students with warmth and cordiality. The emissaries of young people from five continents, representing hundreds of national and international organizations, are arriving in Moscow. The rich and varied festival program offers them a unique opportunity to discuss the most important questions of the present and to demonstrate the cultural wealth of the peoples of various countries.

The festival's antiwar and anti-imperialist character has received extensive backing thoughout the world. Around 3,000 youth and students organizations with different political and ideological leanings have taken part in its preparations. The overwhelming majority of them have unambiguously advocated that further joint steps be taken to strengthen peace and international security and the freedom and independence of the peoples. The forces of reaction and militarism, which have recently stepped up their attacks on democratic youth, do not wish to let this happen. The antifestival campaign, as well known, goes back even farther. While it has always formed part of imperialism's global strategy, the campaign abated somewhat during the years of relaxation of international tension. But today the festival's opponents are again resorting to cold war methods and are attempting to bar the way to general democratic cooperation among young people and to involve at least a section of the young generation in Reagan's "crusade against communism."

In the United States, for example, these forces have obstinately insisted that young Americans refuse to participate in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow. Threats, blackmail, and political and financial pressure have all been brought into play. P. Buchanan, a leading White House staffer, even went so far as to term Americans' desire to participate in the festival as a "betrayal of national interests." Clearly intent on rousing chauvinist feeling, he described the upcoming festival as inimical to the American people's interests and sternly ordered the leaders of the youth associations belonging to the country's two main parties to dissociate themselves from the "forum convened by the communists." Nor did he omit to say that, if they did not, youth organizations would be deprived of government subsidies and that young men and women going to Moscow would have their careers adversely affected. We have here a manifest return to the times of McCarthy and the cold war, and blatant contravention of the Helsinki agreements, about whose observance Washington professes to care so much.

As for the statements alleging that the festival is anti-American in character, that, to put it mildly, does not correspond to reality. No one intends to identify antiwar and democratic America with the America of the military-industrial complex and the White House apparatus. There will be a festival rally of solidarity with the struggle of the peoples and the youth and students of North America in aid of peace and the relaxation of international tension, against unemployment, racism, and social progress.

The members of the American delegation now arriving in Moscow represent dozens of political, public, trade union, and religious organizations in the United States, with a membership of more than 20 million young citizens. Many prominent public figures have supported the festival.

Congressman G. Crockett, for example, tabled a draft resolution in the U.S. House of Representatives which speaks, in particular, about the festival's great significance, above all because of its "importance for peace and harmony in the international community."

The White House's allies in Bonn and London are striving not to fall behind it. Following Washington's lead, they too are meting out political and financial reprisals on youth organizations which have expressed the wish to send delegates to the festival. Moreover, in violation of the four-power agreement, the FRG authorities tried to deprive the West Berlin preparatory committee of the right to participate in the festival. Failing to get backing for this, they have punished the West German delegation by depriving it of a subsidy for the trip. Young German democrats in the FRG have rightly seen this decision by the authorities as a blow to all-European cooperation and an "encroachment upon youth unions' autonomy." The leadership of the German Federal Youth Society and the "young socialists in the Social Democratic Party of Germany" have declared their disagreement with the government's decision.

It should be remembered that the FRG Ministry for Youth, Family, and Health generously forked out more than DM500,000 for the FRG youth delegation trip to the so-called "free world" youth conference in Jamaica. In view of this fact, the country's youth organizations have observed that Herr Geissler's ministry "openly follows the lead of the antiyouth policy of confrontation pursued by the Reagan administration."

Disinformation and slander are the most widespread methods used by the festival's opponents. The USIA and the rightist-inspired bourgeois press are particularly zealous in this. The West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, for example, expounding the Democratic Youth Association of Europe's antifestival stance, wrote that the preparations for the world festival showed that it would be an event where "there would be no place for democratic pluralism" or discussion "in an open atmosphere and democratic spirit." The authors of that article deliberately distort the state of affairs. The collective efforts in preparation for the festival are known to the representatives of that "democratic association" and they are also aware that its program contains hundreds of events and dozens of discussions on the most varied problems. They are simply opposed to the festival because they have preferred a line of confrontation and dissent in the youth movement to that of dialogue in the interests of security in Europe and throughout the world.

"The festival is a communist enterprise" is the proposition most often repeated in the bourgeois press. Yet, what kind of communist enterprise can the festival be described as when organizations with different political, philosophical, and religious views -- communists, socialists, democrats, liberals, radicals, centrists, and Christian democrats -- are taking part in its preparation?

In many Western countries they are deliberately hushing up the indisputable fact that the festival is being prepared with a very high degree of democracy. This has been shown, in particular, by every session of the International Preparatory Committee and its main body, the Standing Commission, which includes 34 national committees and 9 international and regional organizations.

The festival's aims and its antiwar character are being distorted. On the other hand, measures designed to disunite young people are being pushed. An intimidation campaign is being waged against those who are going to Moscow. The line being plugged is that the festival participants "will not be allowed to see or mix with Soviet youth or be allowed to say what they want." The line is far from being a new one.

One may ask the following question in this context: Was there even a single occasion during the International Preparatory Committee's sessions in Moscow when any one was refused the right to speak? There was not, but those who have no interest in the truth prefer to stay silent about it.

And in the year of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act and the 40th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations and International Youth Year, when we should once again return to documents calling for active cooperation among young people on behalf of peace and disarmament, we would wish to draw attention to the fact that some people in the West are adopting an open course of rejecting them. The activity of officials like Buchanan and Geissler and others of their spiritual and political stamp is designed not at all to favor cooperation but rather to ensure that young people forsake everything positive that was built up during the years of detente.

But the very fact of the convening of the festival in Moscow, in which the emissaries of diverse international and national youth and students' organizations from around 150 states will be taking part, demonstrates the desire of young people to find ways toward mutual understanding and friendship and to defend world peace. Young people reject the diktat of the forces of imperialism and the course of cranking up the arms race and returning to the "trenches of the cold war." The Moscow festival offers a fine opportunity for young men and women of different countries to expound their views, get to know one another, and lay a sound foundation for developing cooperation in order to prolong life on the planet. They will be able to see for themselves the falsity of bourgeois propaganda's premises and discover that Moscow is not a "desert" and that young Soviet people "have not been forcibly removed" in order to deprive them of the opportunity of mixing with foreign festival participants," as is loudly proclaimed by the right-wing bourgeois press. The young people of the Land of the Soviets, including Moscow, are already cordially receiving the delegates arriving for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students.

TASS ON U.S. INVITATION TO OBSERVE NUCLEAR TEST

LD291937 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Washington Jul 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutiy reports:

The White House announced with much pomp today that the Reagan administration has offered the Soviet Union to send its representatives to be present at a new nuclear weapon test at the range in the American state of Nevada. On describing this proposal as "far reaching" the assistant White House press secretary, Speakes, contended that it supposedly demonstrated the administration's striving to achieve verifiable limitations on nuclear weapon tests.

It does not take a deep analysis of the American "initiative", however, to realise that it does not contain any novelty and pursues the sole aim of diverting the public's attention from the Administration's reluctance to reach agreement on cardinally important questions of limiting the arms race, and in particular on the question of limiting and banning nuclear weapon tests.

By again inviting the Soviet Union to exchange "observers" at nuclear weapon tests the American Administration suggests actually only to register nuclear blasts and thus to legalise them. At the same time it has stubbornly resisted and continues to resist steps towards banning nuclear weapon tests. This is illustrated, for instance, by the unilateral suspension by the United States of the talks with the USSR and Britain on the conclusion of a treaty on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

TASS NOTES SPACE SHUTTLE ENGINE FAILURE

LD300347 Moscow TASS in English 0341 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] New York July 30 TASS -- The re-usable space shuttle Challenger with seven astronauts on board rocketed into space from Cape Canaveral, Florida, more than two weeks past its sheduled liftoff.

Several minutes after blasting off, one of the three main engines of the shuttle lost power. This raised the question of its forced landing in Spain, which is so far unprecedented in the entire four-year-old history of flights under the "Space Shuttle" programme. However, representatives of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said that the two engines that are operating normally have power to insert the space shuttle into an orbiting path though different from a desired one. According to them, the Challenger's crew is not in danger.

More on Shuttle Launch

LD292206 Moscow TASS in English 2158 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] New York July 30 TASS -- The re-usable space shuttle Challenger with seven astronauts on board blasted off from Cape Canaveral, Florida, more than two weeks later than scheduled.

The earlier attempt to launch the spacecraft on time ended in failure: Just three seconds before the launch onboard computers shut off three of the shuttle's liquid-fuel engines after detecting a faulty valve in one of the engines.

Flights of the re-usable spacecraft have lately been used increasingly to serve the interests of the Pentagon which reserved over one-third of all launches under the space shuttle program. For instance, the previous flight made by the shuttle Discovery in June 1985 saw the testing of one of the components, now in development, for an anti-satellite defense system with space-based elements. It was a unit for precision targetting of a laser ray directed from earth on objects staying in the near-earth orbit. These tests, according to Pentagon officials are "crucial" for the development of futuristic space weapon systems.

ISVESTIYA ON U.S. PLAN TO PRODUCE BINARY WEAPONS

LD291327 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1555 GMT 28 Jul 85

["Washington's Binary Stick" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jul (TASS) -- Yet another step along the path of stepping up the arms race has been taken in the United States, Boris Ivanov writes in IZVESTIYA. "A Congressional conference committee has decided to give the go-ahead to mass production of binary weapons with neuro-paralytic action -- a new generation of chemical weaponry."

"Earlier, the House of Representatives approved a $124.5 billion allocation for these purposes in the 1986 financial year, beginning in October, Ivanov recalls. Thus, the Pentagon is being given the opportunity to switch on production lines of the above-mentioned weapons of mass destruction within only a few months."

"The Pentagon is not concealing its satisfaction over the decision made on Capitol Hill. After all, the creation of a binary stick fits in perfectly with Washington's aggressive militaristic ambitions.

"Pentagon strategists reckon that binary weapons could be used alongside nuclear weapons on the European continent. Washington has already begun mass brainwashing its NATO partners in an attempt to extort from them an agreement on the deployment of binary chemical weapons which is not being met with enthusiasm in the Old World," the author notes. "West Europeans rightly see the republican administration's plans as a threat to their own security. They are apprehensive that U.S. policy could transform their continent into a 'binary gas chamber.'

"These actions by the United States are contrary to the mood of the vast majority of the world's states, which are advocating a ban on chemical weapons," the author stresses.

U.S. Binary Policy 'Hypocrisy'

LD262119 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Washington that American legislators have given the green light to the production of a new generation of chemical weapons. The conference Committee of the Congress discussing the bill on military spending in the coming financial year has made a decision that opens up the possibility of starting production of so-called binary ammunition in 1987. A late news commentary. At the microphone is Viktor Levin:

[Levin] The decision of the Conference Committee was preceded by approval by the House of Representatives for the allocation of 124.5 million dollars for the production of binary ammunition.

When the question of allocating these resources was being discussed, the congressmen resolved that production of chemical ammunition can only begin after the agreement of the NATO member-countries has been obtained for the deployment of these weapons on their territory. Now one can say with confidence that this was done with a view to camouflaging dangerous intentions. This condition has now been thrown aside and the legislators have come to the conclusion that it is quite sufficient to hold consultations with the NATO partners which places no obligations upon the USA.

Washington is taking another extremely dangerous step. Today, the Pentagon already has at its disposal one of the world's largest arsenals of chemical weapons. It has more than 3 million pieces of ammunition and 150,000 tonnes of war gases available. But this is not enough for American strategists who are dreaming of achieving military superiority. For several years, they have been obsessed by the idea of producing binary chemical weapons and of deploying them widely in western Europe.

What is binary ammunition? The casualty-producing effect of binary weapons is based upon the use of two nontoxic components or components of low toxicity which when they are mixed enter into a chemical reaction forming a highly toxic poisonous substance within a short time: hence the name, binary ammunition. Thanks to these properties, it is easier to store binary ammunition; and what is even more important for the Pentagon, production of the components can easily be organized at conventional enterprises within the peaceful chemicals industry. In the American capital they consider that this will make it possible to carry out chemical arming even in the event of a convention banning chemical weapons coming into force, something that the United States itself is seeking to prevent in every possible way.

At the disarmament conference taking place in Geneva, questions concerning the ban of chemical weapons are indeed now being discussed, and the American delegation is putting spokes in the wheels as far as the adoption of an international convention banning these weapons is concerned. The head of the U.S. delegation even went so far as to assert that the adoption by Congress of a decision to allocate millions in resources for the production of binary ammunition is allegedly no obstacle to the talks, but -- just think -- it points to the desire of the United States to ban chemical weapons. Truly there is no limit to the hypocrisy of American diplomacy as it tries to justify the unrestrained arms race unleashed by Washington.

The Soviet Union, as was stressed in the recent statement by TASS, resolutely condemns the plans for the production and deployment of binary weapons. Our country regards these intentions of the United States as a new crime against peace and against mankind.

INCREASED CIA BUDGET FOR 1986 CRITICIZED

LD292048 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has approved allocations for U.S. intelligence for fiscal 1986. Although this process takes place every year, what draws attention is that the financing of the special circles in the United States is increasing steadily. Commentators, for instance, say that the CIA budget has increased since the early 1980's at a faster rate than that of the Pentagon -- by 15-20 percent. The American press nowadays talks about the empire of William Casey, CIA director.

It is the most influential one in the state, and it is the one playing a major role in waging undeclared wars against Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and Angola, and everywhere American imperialism wants to bring down progressive regimes that reject American wishes, and the Middle East is not excluded. It is there that the CIA, in close cooperation with the Mossad, is carrying out sabotage activities that are becoming increasingly more intensive. Bases are being built to prepare saboteurs to be sent later to the Arab countries. Until recently, during the Numayri dictatorship, these bases were established in Sudan, from where CIA agents and saboteurs were sent to the Libyan Jamahiriyah to carry out terrorist actions. The CIA infiltrates its agents into national liberation movements in order to crack their ranks and remove the most influential statesmen and society figures who have adopted anti-imperialist attitudes from the political arena. A brilliant example of this is Lebanon, where every time there were signs of a return to normalcy, the American and Israeli agents exploded the situation once again. The CIA agents in a number of Gulf states are also active in an extraordinary way. It is a coincidence that the budget of this establishment is being increased at the same time the official terrorism policy of the United States is being intensified.

TASS NOTES U.S. 'HYPOCRISY' ON HIROSHIMA

LD281112 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo July 28 TASS -- The U.S. atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were not motivated by the wish to "bring the end of the war closer", as they in Washington are trying to present that, but pursued the aim of intimidating the peoples and forcing the will of the United States on it. A fresh proof of that are the recently declassified government papers from the U.S. National Archives, which the KYODO TSUSHIN agency obtained.

It follows from these papers that in the summer of 1945 General MacArthur, commander of the U.S. Forces in the Far East, pointed out in a report to President Truman that the imperial army, which was deployed on Japan's territory, would not be able to offer serious resistance in the landing of an American force, and the losses of that U.S. troops in carrying out such operation would be insignificant.

Yet these estimates were rejected by the President. President Truman and Defense Secretary Stimson, KYODO TSUSHIN points out, intentionally overestimated the possible losses of the Americans in the eventuality of a landing operation more than ten times over. Washington made recourse to this lie in order to be able to say hypocritically then that the atomic bombings had saved the lives of thousands of people. But in real fact the U.S. nuclear blackmail policy resulted in enormous senseless losses. Hundreds of thousands of peaceful inhabitants of Hiroshima and Nagasaki died as a result of the atomic blasts. More than 370,000 people were crippled for the rest of their lives. The archive documents, which have been learnt, the agency points out, fully expose Washington's hypocrisy.

U.S. FAR EAST COMMAND MEETING NOTED

PM261103 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 July 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Strengthening the Far Eastern Flank"]

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Jul -- A secret conference of the command staff of the American armed forces in the Far East has begun at the Sasebo U.S. naval base on the Japanese island of Kyushu.

Special planes brought in Rear Admiral P. McCarthy, commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet, General (Dzh. Makkey), commander of the American expeditionary corps on the Japanese islands, and other high-ranking military officials. Representatives of Japan's "Self-Defense Forces" have been invited to Sasebo as observers.

According to reports which have filtered through to the press, questions of extending the U.S. naval presence in the Pacific and strengthening military cooperation between Washington and Tokyo in the region will be discussed.

As local observers point out, this conference is taking place against the background of further strengthening the Far Eastern flank of the U.S. Administration's global strategy. The deployment of Tomahawk nuclear missile complexes is in full swing on ships and submarines of the 7th Fleet. South Korea has been turned into the Pentagon's assault nuclear bridgehead. A special role in the aggressive designs of the militarists across the ocean is assigned to Japan. F-16 fighter-bombers are being deployed in its northern regions, with a considerable proportion of the Far East region in their sights. Special communications centers are in operation at the numerous U.S. military bases in Japan, coordinating the operations of American ships and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons. As the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN notes, under pressure from Washington's "hawks" the Japanese Government is preparing the way for lifting the restrictions on the growth of military spending which exist in the country.

TASS CLAIMS U.S. BOOK PRINTING CONTACTS 'FROZEN'

LD291353 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS — Acting contrary to the "Helsinki spirit," Washington has "frozen" contacts with the USSR in the field of book printing, a TASS correspondent was told at the All-Union Copyright Agency.

While during the past decade the USSR put out nearly 2,800 titles of books by American authors in a total print of 160 million copies, the USA published 1,400 titles of books by Russian classical and Soviet writers in a total print of only 12 million copies. Over the same period, the All-Union Copyright Agency concluded with U.S. firms 1,700 contracts for the publication of American literature. The number of contracts signed by the USA with the Soviet Union in this field has reached nearly 400.

Since 1981 the USA has sharply reduced the quantity of Soviet printed matter in purchases, began cancelling exchanges of delegation planned earlier. This policy of the U.S. Administration runs counter to the decisions of the Helsinki conference, whose tenth anniversary falls due soon.

PENTAGON AWARDS SDI CONTRACTS TO U.S. COMPANIES

LD300650 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 30 TASS -- The Pentagon has announced the granting of "phase one contracts" for the developments of hypervelocity guns that could be placed in space. The contracts worth a total of some 53 million dollars have been shared by such major military-industrial corporations as Boeing, Ford Aerospace and Communications, and General Dynamics. The U.S. military-industrial complex is thus becoming more and more involved in the implementation of the "star wars" program.

Further on SDI Contracts

LD281043 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 27 TASS -- The military-industrial consortium including the Aeros Ace group of General Electric and also Sparta, Shaffer Associates and Nichols Research has won a contract worth 5 million dollars to conduct research into advanced technology intended to be used in the development of attack space weapons. A spokesman for the organization concerned with the implementation of the "Strategic Defence Initiative" said that it was the first of a series of such contracts.

Yet earlier U.S. military-industrial corporations were granted contracts totalling 10 million dollars to carry out research related to the 'star wars' program.

LATE REPORT: KORNILOV ON U.S. RESPONSE TO MORATORIUM

LD301133 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1022 GMT 30 Jul 85

["Moscow's Goodwill and Washington's Maneuvers" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 30 Jul (TASS) political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The USSR, which is in favor of a full and general ban on nuclear weapons tests and wishing to set a good example, has made the decision to unilaterally stop nuclear explosions, beginning from 6 August. The new important initiative of the USSR is the center of attention of the international public and press. Of course, the responses coming in vary -- they depend on whose interests are being expressed by the mass media. But if we highlight the main thing, the fundamental thing, there is every justification for saying the Soviet initiative has been evaluated everywhere as an exceptionally important constructive action directed at promoting an end to the dangerous competition in increasing nuclear arsenals.

The U.S. Administration has also responded to the Soviet initiative. But it has done so in a special Washington way... [TASS ellipsis]

In Washington, by all accounts, they did not even take the trouble to analyze the Soviet proposal seriously. The teletype machines had not even been able to report this proposal when a representative of the administration issued a standard statement that the Soviet initiative was allegedly aimed at "freezing Soviet superiority". U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, repeating the same conjectures, stated in plain terms that Washington will not work toward the establishment of a moratorium because allegedly that is "not in the interests of the United States."

Evidently realizing that a negative reaction of this kind is too revealing in regard to the United States' militarist plans, they simultaneously launched a "cover-up" operation in Washington, zealously advertizing their own "initiative", the essence of which is that the United States is supposedly willing to invite Soviet observers to the next underground nuclear weapon test. But this initiative -- if such it may be called -- means that the Washington administration is proposing not an end to competition in the build-up of nuclear arsenals, but merely the registration of the ever-rising dimensions of these arsenals. And all this is being done to the accompaniment of claims that it is not the United States but the USSR that is striving for military superiority!

Such a stand cannot be called anything other than a mockery of common sense. It is more than obvious that in putting forward its "counterinitiative", Washington is striving not to curb the arms race, but for directly opposing aims; it intends to continue using nuclear weapons tests for the modernization and development of nuclear weapons, and is planning to continue the implementation of its gigantic military programs.

Washington's attempt to, as they say, reject out of hand the fresh peace-loving initiative of the USSR is just one of many examples illustrating the United States' approach to the problem of ending the arms race. It is well known, for example, that the Soviet Union came out in favor of establishing a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, backing up this proposal with an important practical step -- ceasing to deploy such missiles. How did the United States respond? Not only did it refuse to agree to the moratorium, it stepped up the siting of first strike weapons in the FRG, and intensified pressure on Belgium and the Netherlands in order to turn those countries into launch pads for the Pentagon.

It is well known that 2 years ago the USSR took on the unilateral obligation not to be the first to convey any sort of antisatellite weapons into outer space. How did the United States reply? They not only did not join the Soviet initiative but, on the contrary, they continue feverish preparations for the militarization of space, and moreover, Pentagon Chief C. Weinberger, for example, states directly that he "excludes the possibility" of abandoning this dangerous course.

It is well known that the USSR persistently proposed and proposes to establish for the whole period of the negotiations in Geneva a moratorium on nuclear and space weapons. How does the United States reply? By all methods evading a businesslike reply to this initiative; they continue to pursue an unrestrained inflation of the arms race, throwing ever more billions of dollars on preparations for Earth and star wars. The Pentagon budget for the 1986 financial year exceeds, as is reported, $300 billion -- a record sum in the history of the country.

As we can see, any, literally any Soviet proposal aimed at halting and reversing the increased material preparations for war meets with resolute opposition from Washington. "A king's final argument" was the inscription which Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany put on the barrels of his cannon. It is difficult to say whether the Washington strategists write anything other than "Made in the USA" on their missiles, bombs, and laser devices, although it appears that they regard these missiles, bombs, and space weapons as something like a decisive argument in their desire to redraw the political map of the planet. This has again been confirmed by Washington itself, having rejected the Soviet proposal to halt nuclear explosions...[TASS ellipsis]

U.S. SEEKS TO INDOCTRINATE CHINESE INTELLECTUALS

OW272110 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Madarin to China 0400 GMT 22 Jul

[Text] A seminar of Chinese and American university presidents ended in Beijing a few days ago. The seminar reiterated American-Chinese cooperation in the area of higher education and called for attention to the question of Chinese students studying in the United States. In this connection, our station observer Belov says:

The Chinese Government has been confronted with the problem of a serious shortage of scientific and technological cadres for its "Four Modernizations" program since 1978. Therefore, it decided to adopt an open-door policy in the field of higher education. Actually, however, China has opened its doors to foreign capitalists and entrepreneurs in the field of economics. In the field of education, Western universities opened their doors to Chinese students. At the beginning, China planned to distribut Chinese students equally in various countries, but, in fact, the United States has the greatest number of Chinese students studying there because of its policy and because of the large numbers of overseas Chinese there. The situation accords fully with the U.S. long-term plan for war preparations because the United States is trying to use its politics and ideology to affect the nature of Chinese economic development at present and in the future.

As is known by all, as early as the beginning of the 20th century, the United States began to pursue a policy of Americanizing Chinese scientific and technological intellectuals. The United States has had this policy toward Taiwan from the 1950's up to the present. American politicians are prepared to use this method toward Chinese engineers and scholars of the next generation. Here, we mean that the United States is trying to instill China with bourgeois ideology in an attempt to transform China's economic and social systems according to a bourgeois prescription and to make China's foreign policy serve American interests.

Perkins, director of the Harvard International Development Institute of the United States, said bluntly that the fact that 10,000 or more Chinese are studying science and engineering in the United States is more important than any of our exports. U.S. special services departments have been doing ideological work among Chinese students in order to make them go against the Chinese authorities in the field of politics. For example, the so-called China Democratic Society formed in the United States is inclined to worshipping the bourgeoisie. It also calls for a change in China's social and political systems. This accords fully with the long-term interests of the United States.

Speaking from another angle, the U.S. authorities are of course suspicious of Chinese students. They have viewed many Chinese students as spies stealing American technology and military intelligence. NEWSWEEK has reported that the Reagan administration has enlarged the staff of the FBI in order to step up supervision of the activities of Chinese. An expert on Chinese affairs heads the organization's Counterespionage Department

JAPANESE PUBLIC WELCOMES USSR A-TEST MORATORIUM

LD300708 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo July 30 TASS -- The Japanese public has received with inspiration and optimism the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, about the Soviet Union's decision to terminate unilaterally any nuclear explosions starting from August 6 this year. This statement gives fresh vigour to the international movement of peace champions, Masatoshi Sakoda, general secretary of the Hiroshima organisation of the victims of the U.S. atomic bombing, told a TASS correspondent. The USSR's unilateral refusal to conduct nuclear weapons tests will have a salutary impact on the world situation and create possibilities for a sharp turn towards improving the political climate in the world and eliminating nuclear arsenals.

The fact that this valuable initiative is timed for August 6 -- 40 years of the tragedy of Hiroshima, which was erased from the fact of the earth by a U.S. atomic bomb, arouses deep satisfaction among the entire Japanese people. The residents of our city, Mastoshi Sakoda said, are indignant over the stand of Washington which refuses to follow the USSR's example.

The statement by the Soviet leader about the unilateral termination of nuclear tests is a step of good will meeting the aspirations of the whole of mankind, said Katsuichi Fukabori, chairman of the council of the victims of the U.S. atomic bombing of Nagasaki. We demand that the U.S. Administration heed the voice of reason and respond to the USSR's peace proposal.

U.S. PUSHING JAPAN INTO UNWANTED ARMS RACE

LD261751 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov

The Japanese newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN has disclosed that the Japanese Government has received a secret memorandum from the U.S. State Department and the Department of Defence. In this document Washington demands that Japan adopt immediate measures for increasing military spending and purchase on an urgent basis particularly high-powered and expensive armaments in the United States for needs of the Japanese Armed Forces.

Japanese embassy officails in Washington were made understand that in case of a delay, the administration might apply sanctions against Japan in connection with the continuing growth of the deficit in U.S. trading with that country, estimated at 37 billion dollars last year.

Observers attribute Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's decision this week to lift restrictions, in force since 1976, on the level of Japan's military spending fixed at one percent of the gross national product, to the Washington memorandum.

Although the official version has it that the lifting of the restrictions was prompted by the need to increase salaries to servicemen of the "Self Defence Forces", the essence of the decision is apparently in the government's course towards boosting war preparations in the country within the framework of the joint American-Japanese strategy for kinding confrontation in the Asian and Pacific region.

Under the present government allocations for war preparations grew at double the pace of NATO member states. This year alone, they will grow by 6.9 per cent, exceeding the growth rates of government spending in all other areas.

Concealed expenditure included, Japan's overall military spending is now on a par with that of the NATO members. Japan is not behind and, on some armaments, is ahead of them in the quality of military hardware.

The country has not as yet completed the sixth programme of beefing up its armed forces, intended for 1983-1987, but the draft of a new, seventh programme has already been approved on the whole. Its implementation is to be started a year earlier, in 1986. The programme takes into account to the maximum the Pentagon's demands for dividing "strategic responsibility" between the United States and Japan in the Western Pacific.

The points at issue are primarily the plans to "protect" sea and air communications within a thousand-mile zone off the coast of Japan, blockade of international straits in the Far East and other aggressive preparations.

Ensuring the realization of the plans would demand unprecedented expenses that would by far exceed the one-per cent limit.

The scope of military preparations in Japan, conducted despite peaceful provisions of its Constitution, gives rise to concern in Asia whose peoples have not forgotten the heinous crimes committed by Japanese militarists during the Second World War.

Although official circles in Japan point to the Soviet Union as a target of their military preparations, presenting it as their "potential enemy", the Japanese military does not limit its operational plans by the "northern direction" alone.

A military yearbook, for instance, directly says that "one cannot be certain that the Self-Defence Forces will act strictly within the limits of the 1,000-mile zone and will not operate beyond the sphere."

The danger of the arms race towards which the country is being pushed by Washington and its own bellicose circles is realized in Japan. It is no accident that former Japanese prime ministers Takeo Fukuda, Takeo Miki and Zenko Suzuki at their meeting yesterday warned the head of the Cabinet that a majority of the country's population are resolutely opposed to a higher limit on war spending.

SOUTH ASIA

INDIAN-PAKISTANI NONAGGRESSION TALKS OPEN

LD291317 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] New Delhi July 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko reports:

Indian-Pakistani political consultations at the level of secretaries for foreign affairs are opening in New Delhi today. The sides are to discuss questions pertaining to the conclusion of a non-aggression treaty and normalisation of relations between the two countries.

The Indian press points out that the talks are being held in a complex situation. The work being continued by Islamabad to create nuclear weapons, crude interference in India's home affairs and armed provocations in the area of Siachen Glacier, the newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES writes, not only complicate the attainment of an agreement on issues under discussion, but are objectively conducive to an ever greater heightening of tensions on the South Asian subcontinent. An improvement of relations is also hampered by the Pakistani military administration's policy of following in the footsteps of the aggressive policy of the United States in Asia.

INDIA PROTESTS U.S. 'TERRORIST TRAINING CENTERS'

LD292032 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] New Delhi July 29 TASS -- The Indian Government has demanded that the U.S. close the terrorist training centres operating on its territory. This has been stated by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Khursheed Alam Khan in the course of special hearings in the lower chamber of Parliament in connection with reports to the effect that a group of bandits from anti-Indian separatist organizations has been trained at one of these centres in Alabama.

The minister of state expressed indignation over the fact that such training-subversive centres operated quite legally in the U.S. India will not make any compromise with the country on whose territory extremists are trained, he said.

Khursheed Alam Khan also told deputies of the supreme legislative body of the republic that India has expressed concern to the Governments of Britain, Canada and West Germany over the terroristic activities of anti-Indian elements starting on their territories.

KARMAL RETURNS FROM USSR TRIP FOR MEDICAL CHECK

LD291646 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, who paid an unofficial visit to the USSR for a general medical checkup, returned home this afternoon.

At Kabul International Airport Babrak Karmal was welcomed by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PDPA Central Committee; some members of the party Central Committee, Revolutionary Council, and Council of Ministers of the DRA, and the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

AFGHAN DOCTORS CONDEMN U.S. WEAPONS SUPPLIERS

PM291353 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Despite Reaction's Intrigues"]

[Text] Kabul, 25 Jul -- Participants in the All-Afghan Conference of Physicians held here angrily condemned the U.S. imperialist monopolies that produce chemical toxins and bacteriological weapons and supply them to the Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs.

(A. Spangar), chief of the PDPA Central Committee Propaganda, Agitation, and Training Department, who spoke at the conference, stressed that despite the interference of the forces of imperialism and reaction in the country's internal affairs, their attempts to wreck the process of revolutionary development in Afghanistan are doomed to failure. He particularly noted the Republic's successes in the sphere of public health.

BAKHTAR CITED ON SURRENDER OF REBEL GROUP

LD261334 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Kabul July 26 TASS -- The Armed Forces of Afghanistan have routed several counter-revolutionary gangs in Kabul, Parwan, Paktia and Herat Provinces, the BAKHTAR news agency reports. In the course of the operations a large amount of armament were captured including grenade launchers and mortars. An armed group consisting of 50 people led by a certain Saif ul-Din which belonged to the Jamiate Islami grouping voluntarily laid down arms and surrendered to the authoritites.

According to the BAKHTAR report, the process of the return home from abroad of the Afghan people deceived by the hostile counterrevolutionary propaganda is going on. Another group of baluchis returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan.

CPV'S LE DUAN LEAVES FOLLOWING VACATION 29 JULY

LD291434 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- Le Duan, General secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, who was staying on vacation in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, departed for the homeland today.

INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS BEGIN VISIT 26 JUL

PM291414 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests From Indonesia"]

[Text] A delegation of the People's Representation Council of the Republic of Indonesia headed by Deputy Speaker of the Council Hardyanto (Sumodisastro) arrived in Moscow 26 July for an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On the same day, the parliamentarians paid a visist to the USSR Supreme Soviet. L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, welcomed the guests.

In conversation, both sides expressed the desire to develop Soviet-Indonesian parlimentary links, which would promote deeper understanding and broader cooperation between the two countries.

Taking part in the conversation were USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy A.Ya Rabakov, senior officials of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and (Bustanul Arifin), Indonesian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

Visit Lenin Mausoleum

LD290958 Moscow Televison Service in Russian 1937 GMT 28 Jul 85

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] A delegation of the House of People's Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, which is on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin mausoleum and has laid a wreath. The parliamentarians honored the memory of the founder of the Soviet state with a minute's silence. A wreath was also laid at the grave of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

EEC THREATENS U.S. WITH ECONOMIC COUNTERMEASURES

PM291408 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Drobkov report: "No progress"]

[Text] Brussels -- The trade and economic rivalry between the United States and Common Market countries continues to be exacerbated. This is the conclusion reached by local observers commenting on the results of a 2-day session of EEC foreign ministers which has ended in Brussels.

According to the local press, especially sharp criticism was leveled at the United States during the session for unceremoniously resorting to protectionist measures against Common Market goods, primarily steel and steel-based products produced in the EEC. Ministers acknowledged that Washington is persisting in its efforts to drastically limit imports of West European steel to the United States, thereby seriously undermining Common Market interests. Talks under way between the EEC and the United States to settle disputes in this sphere have so far failed to produce positive results. Ministers also expressed concern in connection with the restrictions imposed by the Washington Administration on other West European products.

In these circumstances the Common Market is beginning to display increasingly appreciable impatience. The ministers who met in Brussels, the newspaper LE SOIR notes, let it be known that unless Washington changes its approach the Common Market will adopt countermeasures.

OPPOSITION TO SDI GROWS THROUGHOUT BRITAIN

LD300656 Moscow TASS in English 0464 GMT 30 Jul 85

["Britain and 'Star Wars'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- The intensive political struggle now unfolding on the international scene over Washington's "star wars" program is displaying more and more clearly one symptomatic tendency: The more persistent and energetic the White House is pushing through this program, the stronger the public protests and the keener and more substantiated the criticism of the Pentagon's plans to militarise space by those who are aware of the dimensions of the threat posed to mankind, PRAVDA's London correspondent Arkadiy Maslennikov says. In Britain, as in other Western countries, this growing criticism is spearheaded by scientists, who understand by virtue of their occupation the nature of the technical and military-strategic problems involved in the implementation of that program.

Since the "star wars' concept was formulated in March 1983, the British Government, like the governments of some other NATO countries, has made quite a few controversial statements. It is trying to work out a stand which would not "offend" the powerful overseas ally, on the one hand, and would not be too divergent from the sentiments of the British public, unwilling to become involved in the new ventures of the Pentagon, on the other. That is why the British Government says that, though it is not against the pursuit of the "research part" of the SDI program, it would like the actual spread of the arms race into space to be avoided, the correspondent says.

The voice of the peace-loving public is carrying especially much weight in this situation. In Britain this voice is sounding ever stronger at rallies and demonstrations organized by progressive political parties, trade unions and various anti-war organisations, the role and public prestige of which have grown immeasurably over the past few years.

The campaign for nuclear disarmament, which today has a membership of about 110,000 activists, is making energetic efforts to block the spread of the arms race to space. The Labour Party of Britain is consistently opposed to the extension of the arms race to space as well. Notable members of the Liberal and Social Democratic parties and sensible politicians from among the conservatives themselves have lately made quite a few critical remarks on the U.S. plans to militarise space.

The conviction is gaining momentum in the broad public and political sectors of Britain today that the hopes of the U.S. "hawks" to achieve world supremacy through the militarisation of space must be crushed.

FRG LEADER BLAMES MOSCOW FOR RSA PROBLEMS

LD291344 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1250 GMT 28 Jul 85

["The Worse for the Facts..." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jul (TASS) -- TASS commentator Lev Aksenov writes:

Franz-Joseph Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union [CSU] and minister-president of Bavaria, has asserted that allegedly there are "clear signs of the communist strategy of conflicts" evident in the latest events in southern Africa.

In this way the Bavarian politician has made a very original assessment of current events in the Republic of South Africa, where the racist authorities, striving to smash the fighting spirit of millions of Africans, have introduced a state of emergency in 36 of the country's administrative regions. It follows from Strauss's statement that the reason for the white-hot atmosphere in South Africa lies not at all in the criminal apartheid policy, but in "attempts by Moscow to set up in the future a one-party state in the region." The total absurdity of such a "position" speaks for itself.

But Strauss's sympathies for the ringleaders of the Pretoria regime are no secret to anyone. Over a period of many years he has advertised apartheid, South African-style, in public statements.

And now, speaking in Munich, the CSU leader did not fail to grasp the opportunity to describe the policy being conducted by Pietar Botha as "heroic". Unless one ignores the actual facts, it is the bloody repressions unleashed by Pretoria on the native population of South Africa which is the "heroic policy" which Strauss calls on us to praise. True, the West German figure gave a slight rebuke in passing to the racists for the fact that they are, it seems, "too slow in eliminating the separation of races." But this observation is virtually unnoticed on the background of rabid anti-Soviet slander and eulogy to the Pretoria authorities.

Striving at any price to whitewash the racists' criminal actions, Strauss is acting on "principle" -- if the facts contradict the previously worked out theory, then so much the worse for the facts. Here one can also perceive "the hand of Moscow"...

FRG TRADE UNION LEADER VISITS MOSCOW FOR TALKS

Moscow Press Conference

PM291540 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Jul 85 p 3

[P. Volpyanskiy report: DGB Delegation Press Conference"]

[Excerpts] A press conference on the results of the visit by a delegation from the German Trade Union Federation [DGB] headed by DGB chairman E. Breit, which has been in our country at the invitation of the AUCCTU, was held in Moscow yesterday for Soviet and foreign journalists. The press conference was opened by AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Stubbotin.

Delivering the opening statement, E. Breit noted that during the talks between the AUCCTU and DGB delegations there was an extensive exchange of opinions on various aspects of the activity of the two countries' trade unions and their positions on various problems of the day.

E. Breit made a high assessment of the meeting with A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. We had a frank talk, E. Breit said, and at times expressed differing viewpoints. But we were unanimous on the main point, the need to maintain and strengthen peace and continue the search for ways of ensuring disarmament and not just limiting the arms race.

Replying to numerous questions from representatives of the press, E. Breit devoted great attention to the specific content of cooperation between FRG and Soviet trade unions. He noted that it is planned to continue exchanges of lecturers between trade union journalists will be developed. It is also planned to expand exchanges of youth delegations. During the talks the possibility of joint AUCCTU and DGB events devoted to the next anniversary of the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the FRG was discussed. E. Breit advocated the continuation and development of ties between individual labor collectives in both countries.

German Press Report

LD261636 Hamburg DPA in German 1519 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 26 (DPA) -- The chairman of the West German Trade Union Federation (DGB) Ernst Breit, discusssed questions concerning bilateral relations, the securing of peace and disarmament, and also the reuniting of families, at his meeting with the Soviet head of state Andrey Gromyko in Moscow. Speaking to the press in Moscow, Breit described the course of the talk as "very open and frank." Both are of the opinion that peace must be secured and, in places where it does not exist today, be created. Both believe that "one must at long last move to disarmament and not just a slowdown of the arms buildup, which had been the best achieved so far," Breit said.

However, there were differing views on the causes of the current situation. This is not only a question of counting weapons, Breit said. "Above all this is a question of the policies of the two superpowers." If this policy did not lead to the two superpowers "developing a minimum level of trust in each other's honesty, then all attempts to reach disarmament would have no prospects." According to Breit, this also includes the question of the superpowers' approach in the case of Nicaragua, their behavior in the case of Afghanistan, and their attitude toward "military conflicts."

In this connection Breit named the Near East, East Asia, the Iran-Iraq war and South Africa. "All these things have developed and are taking place not without the influence of the two superpowers." He is certainly inclined, Breit said, to give an equal measure of responsibility to each. There will only be calm when both superpowers really seriously want this. In his opinion the detente policy of past years (?would be) one possibility for this. But there is also another side to the coin. Lenin was supposed to have said that trust is good but control better. "This is of great significance as far as disarmament questions are concerned," Breit said. As long as there is no real success in achieving effective reciprocal checks there can be no guarantee that "there is real disarmament."

A DGB delegation led by Breit is in Moscow till Saturday. Discussions have also been held with the Soviet trade union leader Stepan Shalayev. Questions relating to future cooperation between the two trade union federations and the exchange of delegations were discussed. Breit said that Shalayev was invited to take part in the next DGB congress in May in Hamburg.

TURKEY APPROVES LONG-TERM USSR COOPERATION PROGRAM

LD291726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Correspondent Anatoliy (Koribskiy) report from Ankara]

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the Turkish Republic has unanimously approved a long-term program for developing economic, trade, and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Turkey. The local mass information media verify the importance of this document for the provision of a stable forward development of good-neighborly links and cooperation between the two countries. The pace of the implementation of the long-term program has eloquently shown the mutual beneficial nature of Soviet-Turkish cooperation, and the unity of the long-term interests of the two countries.

In connection with this the newspaper SON HAVADIS emphasizes the importance of the plans, signed in Moscow, for carrying out a long-term program, and also a document on Soviet-Turkish scientific and technical cooperation for 1985-86, which meet the vital interests of the Turkish nation. Cooperation with the Soviet Union is based on the principles of mutual interest and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

(Ozben Tanderg), deputy director general of the Department for Economic Links of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, describing the development of Soviet-Turkish trade and economic links, said that the documents signed between the two countries and their pace are evidence of the promising future of these relations. The measures for the implementation of the long-term program for developing economic, trading and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Turkey, approved recently by the Turkish Government, and statements by official representatives here testify to the fact that this important Soviet-Turkish document meets the interests of the two countries.

TIKHONOV PROTESTS TURKISH PIPELINE DECISION

Tikhonov Sends Ozal Letter

NC261521 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 22 Jul 85 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] Ankara, (HURRIYET) -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent a letter to Prime Minister Ozal. The note was "full of disapproval."

In his letter, Tikhonov said he deplored the fact that the Soviet Union had not been given the job of building the natural gas pipeline which will run from the Soviet Union to Turkey. Tikhonov's "secret" letter, which claimed that "supplying natural gas to Turkey was a great sacrifice for the Soviet Union," was sent to A. Rodionov, the Soviet ambassador to Ankara, for delivery to Prime Minister Ozal.

Tikhonov's letter reads as follows: "Honorable Prime Minister, during our meetings in December 1984 and March 1985, we discussed the delivery of Soviet natural gas and the likely participation of Soviet firms in the construction of a natural gas pipeline in Turkey.

"The documents submitted by the Turkish state enterprises, which have been studied by competent Soviet organizations, as well as the talks held by experts from both sides, indicate that the attitude taken by the involved Turkish organizations is not very constructive.

"The project, as drafted by the Italian 'Snam Projetti' firm, requires the application of foreign technology and therefore needs further documentation. As it stands, Turkey wants the entire cost of the natural gas pipeline project to be provided as credit, and also expects credit to be supplied for the purchase of the necessary equipment from third countries, expecting to pay for this credit by supplying Turkish products.

"In the meantime, the direct participation of Soviet organizations in the construction of the pipeline has been reduced to a minimum.

"The conditions put forward by the Turkish organizations are incompatible with the principle of mutual interest. This makes it impossible to reach an agreement.

"Naturally, this does not mean that the Soviet Union will withdraw its offer to supply Turkey with natural gas. Our offer remains valid. We hope that our future talks will reach a constructive and fruitful stage. I take this opportunity to send you my regards."

We have learned that this letter was given to Prime Minister Ozal on his return from China.

Joint Meeting Suggested

NC261522 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 23 Jul 85 p 10

[Report by Nur Batur]

[Excerpt] Ankara -- Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has sent a letter to Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, suggesting that the finance ministers of the two countries get together in connection with the construction of the natural gas pipeline to Turkey. Competent officials say that the government has changed its mind and that it is very likely that the Soviet Union, too, will be allowed to participate in the construction of the pipeline.

The government has been concerned lest Soviet participation create security problems. A source close to the government commented: "Soviet engineers also built the iron and steel plant in Iskenderun. If they come up with better conditions than those the Western countries can provide and an understanding is reached, there are no obstacles for Soviet engineers to work on the pipeline."

According to sources close to the government, Nikolay Tikhonov sent a letter to Turgut Ozal about a month ago, stressing the importance the Soviet Union attached to the construction of the natural gas pipeline and adding that it was prepared to cooperate in the construction of the part of the pipeline that crosses into Turkey. In his letter, Tikhonov implicitly conveyed the Soviet Union's displeasure over the fact that the "feasibility" study and the drafting of the project had been assigned to the Italian firm Snam Projetti.

Prime Minister Ozal replied to Tikhonov's letter about 15 days ago through diplomatic channels. In his letter, Ozal stressed the importance that Turkey attaches to the early completion and commissioning of the natural gas pipeline. He also stressed that Turkey would be pleased to see the project carried out.

Saying that Turkey could cooperate with the Soviet Union in the construction of the Turkish section of the pipeline, Ozal suggested the meeting of the finance ministers of the two countries to determine cooperation possibilities.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES CYPRUS AKEL PARTY OFFICIALS

LD292139 Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 30 TASS -- B.N. Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and R.A. Ulyanovskiy, a deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, have had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), and Andreas Fantis, AKEL Deputy General Secrerary, during which an exchange of opinions took place on the pressing issues of the international situation, the communist and working-class movement, and the Cyprus problem.

B.N. Ponomarev briefed Ezekias Papaioannou and Andreas Fantis on the Communist Party's activities at the present stage of development of Soviet scoeity, preparations under way in the country for the 27th congress of the CPSU, and the party's strategic policy line to accelerate the social and economic advancement of the USSR and perfect real socialism in the USSR in an all-round way. A characterization was given of the Soviet leadership's activities to remove the threat of nuclear war and (?improve) the international political situation.

The CPSU and AKEL believe that the source of the dangerous aggravation of the situation in the world has been the militarist policy of U.S. and NATO quarters aiming to achieve military superiority and interfere in the domestic affairs of sovereign countries and peoples. U.S. plans to make outer space into an arena of military rivalry are especially perilous. But a firm conviction was voiced at the same time that there are real opportunities to check the arms race and revive the process of detente. A reliable way towards these goals lies along honest and constructive talks based on the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The AKEL representatives spoke highly of the policy of peace maintained by the CPSU and the Soviet Government on the firm foundation of the Leninist principles. Both delegations expressed their immutable solidarity with the peoples of the Middle East, Latin America and southern Africa fighting for their independence and social progress.

The AKEL delegation spoke about the Cypriot people's efforts towards a just settlement of the Cyprus problem, hindered by the incessant interference of the United States and NATO and the continuing occupation of the island's northern part by Turkish troops. Akel presses persistently for forming a broad front of action by anti-imperialist forces and a national unity government which will be capable of issuing a rebuff to the imperialist interference, upholding the independence of Cyprus and solving the Cyprus issue on the basis of U.N. resolutions, summit-level agreements between both Cypriot communities and a draft agreement proposed by the U.N. secretary-general. The struggle to save Cyprus is closely interlaced with a massive anti-war movement to secure the closure down of British military bases and American military facilities on the island and the withdrawal of foreign troops from the country. The Cypriot working people led by their vanguard, AKEL, maintain tireless efforts at the same time to develop the national economy and raise the people's living standards.

The CPSU and AKEL strongly condemn the Turkish-Cypriot leadership's proclamation of the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and other separatist actions by Turkish chauvinists as contradicting repeated U.N. decisions and the interests of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots and undermining the foundations of a just settlement on Cyprus.

The representatives of the CPSU reaffirmed the Soviet Unions's position on Cyprus, which rejects the island's division and provides for preserving Cyprus as an independent, sovereign and territorially integral federal state free from any foreign military presence and pursuing the policy of non-alignment.

The CPSU and AKEL declare their commitment to developing mutually beneficial links between the USSR and the Republic of Cyprus, strengthening friendship between the Soviet and Cypriot peoples and consolidating the truly fraternal relations that have shaped between the Soviet and Cypriot Communists.

The meeting passed in a warm comradely atmosphere.

USSR-GREEK FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS CONSULT

LD272349 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Athens July 27 TASS -- Under a Soviet-Greek protocol on consultations signed in Moscow in February 1985, officials of the two countries' foreign ministries have held consultations on a broad range of questions of mutual interest.

The consultations were conducted by V. Petrovsky, a member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, V. Puskin, the Soviet Union's charge d'affaires in Greece, S. Statatos, director-coordinator of political departments of the Greek Foreign Ministry, A. Metazas, director of the Department of International Organizations, A. Stefanou, director of the Department of European Political Cooperation, and other senior officials of the Greek Foreign Ministry.

V. Petrovsky and V. Pushkin were received by C. Papoulias, minister of foreign affairs in Greece.

SWEDISH CSCE DELEGATE REFUTES SPEECH REPORT

LD261435 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Stockholm July 26 TASS -- In an interview to the evening newspaper AFTONBLADET Ambassador Curt Lidgard, head of the Swedish delegation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, refuted contentions by the Swedish newspaper SYDSVENSKA DAGBLADET that had printed with what he described as rude distortions his speech made at a club in the city of Malmo. Curt Lidgard stressed that he had never made such statements and sent a letter of refutation to the newspaper SYDSVENSKA DAGBLADET in connection with the distortions of his speech.

As it was contended by SYDSVENSKA DAGBLADET, the ambassador had supposedly said that Western Europe was in danger of a sneak attack by the Soviet Union and that the USSR was capable of capturing Sweden within a matter of two days.

TASS NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF MIDEAST PEACE PROPOSAL

LD292057 Moscow TASS In English 1937 GMT 29 Jul 85

["Topical Proposals" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- TASS commentator Viktor Lebedev writes:

Exactly a year ago the Soviet Union put forward proposals for a Middle East settlement, formulating the principles of settling the Middle East conflict, and ways of reaching it.

Having estimated the explosive situation in the Middle East, the Soviet Union came to the conclusion that joint efforts with the particpation of all sides concerned was the only correct and efficient way of ensuring a cardinal solution of the Middle East problem. He [as received] proposed that an international conference on the Middle East under the U.N. aegis be held for the purpose.

The Soviet Union put forward principles of inadmissibility of seizure of foreign lands through aggression as the basic principles of the Middle East settlement. These principles provide for the return to the Arabs of all lands that were occupied by Israel in 1967, the guarantee in practice the inalienable right of the Palestinian people (with the Palestine Liberation Organization being their sole legitimate representative), to self-determination and to have their own independent state on Palestinian land.

Most of the countries of the world approved of that significant document which outlined realistic prospects of bringing fair and durable peace to the region. But it was opposed by Israel and its "strategic ally" -- USA. They have been till this day trying stubbornly to impose upon the Arabs all sorts of separate deals with the Israeli aggressor. The Soviet Union has always noted that this way is futile and precarious.

The situation in the Middle East is explosive, as before. The Soviet Union's proposal for a Middle East settlement remains the only realistic way leading to peace in the region.

BELYAYEV REVIEWS SOVIET MIDEAST PEACE PROPOSALS

Part One

LD281305 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen: The Soviet Union submitted a new peace initiative during the last days of July 1984: It presented a specific constructive plan for a settlement in the Middle East. A series of talks have been devoted to this topic by the well-known Soviet journalist and Arabist, Igor Belyayev. Here is his first talk entitled: The Situation in the Middle East Underlines the Threat of Eruption.

Igor Belyayev said: Last year did not deprive the Soviet Middle East proposals of their important vitality and has made their implementation more pressing. To be convinced of this, it is enough to look at the present situation in the Middle East.

It is worth mentioning that the two wars in the Middle East constitute a grave threat to world peace and international security. Igor Belyayev recalls that the world was twice on a dangerous verge when the possibility that a fire of a third world war could have been kindled as a result of the Arab-Israeli wars in 1967 and in 1973. Is it not high time to put an end to the grave situation in the Middle East and remove the causes of the Arab-Israeli wars?

The Soviet proposals submitted in July 1984 aim to achieve these noble aims. Certain quarters are trying to find greedy objectives in the Soviet peace proposals. But these allegations are lies from A to Z. There is no doubt that the Soviet Union has its vital interests in the Middle East. Let us be precise as to what these interests are so that there will be no disagreement in views.

The point in case here chiefly concerns the vital interest of the Soviet Union, namely that the Middle East becomes a zone of peace. One can assert with all courage that there is no serious politician or military man in the United States or in the West who does not understand that the wars in the Middle East affect the interests of the security of the Soviet Union, its friends, and allies. Therefore, the Soviet Union does not want the Middle East to become a field of war and for the countries there to be dragged into an armament race and become a field for the deployment of, for instance, medium-range missiles. Facts show that some countries of the region are prepared, under U.S. pressure, to present their territories for the deployment of Pershing or cruise missiles. This is being talked about openly in Israel.

Under the circumstances of the continued dispute in the Middle East, Israel is seeking to increase its military power and obtain the most dangerous kinds of weapons to impose its will on the Arab countries. With regard to the Middle East, the Soviet proposals express the sincere endeavor of our country to ensure a just and comprehensive settlement to the dispute in the Middle East and remove all the obstacles arising from this dispute with regard to world peace and international security.

You have heard, ladies and gentlemen, the first talk by the well-known Soviet journalist and Arabist, Igor Belyayev -- a series of talks devoted to the anniversary of the Soviet proposals with regard to settlement in the Middle East.

Part Two

LD291511 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, at the end of July last year the Soviet Union presented a new initiative for the Middle East and proposed a tangible and constructive plan for settlement in the region. The Soviet journalist and known Orientalist Igor Belyayev has devoted three talks to this topic. Here is the second part, entitled: The Lessons of the Longest War in the Middle East:

The Israeli aggression in Lebanon has been going on for more than 3 years. The lessons of this Arab-Israeli war are very useful. The bitterness of the Israeli army's defeat on the battlefront and the acute crisis of the Israeli economy which could not withstand the tension of the longest war against the Arabs -- all of this, in the last analysis, is bound to force the Israeli generals and politicians to think seriously before they begin a new military adventure in the Middle East. This is the major lesson of the longest war.

In Israel today, serious political and antiwar forces have emerged, among which the supporters of negotiations in the Middle East are on the increase. However, the broad Israeli scene lacks a personality who is able to shoulder all of the responsibility for a truly just solution of Israeli-Arab problems -- particularly the Palestinian problem -- and for establishing a firm and durable peace in the Middle East.

And where will such a personality come from if the essential positions in the government are still in the hands of Sharon and Shamir? They do not even want to hear about the removal of Israeli aggression and they are distinguished by an unrealistic stand with regard to settlement in the Middle East -- a stand where war is considered as good and justice is generally ignored. The victor always dictates his will and the victor, as Peres and Shamir still believe, is Israel. They are still unable to see that the military-political realities in the area have changed. And that is why Israel and the United States have rejected the USSR's peaceful initiative for the Middle East and why they are still confining the settlement within the framework of new separatist deals on the basis of the Camp David principles. This benefits no one except Israel and the United States and is a temporary political abnormality which does not comply with the new military and political realities which resulted from the American-Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Dear listeners, look at what we have seen in recent months and weeks. We have seen an attempt by the United States and Israel, with the participation of some Arab circles, to revive Camp David with the exclusion of collective efforts and to confine the question in one separate deal at the expense of the Palestinians and the Arabs. However, in order to cover up the news of the new separatist deal and to give it the character of an agreement recognized by the Arabs and the international community, Washington has invented an international umbrella. Anything can be committed under it's cover. Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres described this umbrella as an international conference, naturally with the participation of the United States, but without the participation of the PLO and the Soviet Union and the other UN Security Council permanent members.

It is clear that this international umbrella has nothing in common with collective efforts for settlement in the Middle East. This is absolutely not the road toward a just and comprehensive settlement of this problem, which the Soviet Union continuously insists on. As the Soviet proposals clearly state, this road passes through the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all concerned parties and under the supervision of the United Nations.

It should be stressed that there is no realistic alternative to this road for the settlement of the Middle East problem. However, this will be the topic of our next and last talk tomorrow at the same time.

Part Three

LD292129 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] In the final days of July last year, the USSR presented a new initiative on the Middle East and proposed a substantial constructive plan for a settlement. To this subject, Soviet Arabist and journalist Igor Belyayev devoted a series of talks. Here today is the third and final talk entitled "Solving the Palestine Problem the Camp David Way and the Realistic Alternative."

We begin our talk today with a question: What do the United States and Israel present as an alternative to the Soviet proposal for a Middle East settlement, which they reject? Nothing practical other than the attempt to continue the Camp David process, which is condemned by the great majority of the Arabs, keeping in mind the fact that President Reagan and his closest advisors on the Middle East also want to impose a Camp David solution to the Palestine problem.

What is meant by this is the organization of separatist, direct talks between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Israel. What does this desired deal mean?

The clear objective is to separate the settlement of the Palestine problem from the issue of a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, and thus prevent its just solution. The issue of the territories occupied by Israel on 5 June 1967 is being dropped. This means that another deal, which, if concluded, would lead to more destructive consequences than the repercussions of the Israeli-Egyptian so-called peace treaty. All the resolutions adopted on Palestine by the United Nations would be crossed out, even including the UNGA resolution issued on 29 November 1947 calling for the partition of the mandated Palestine into two states -- one Arab, one Jewish. Also, the UN resolutions recognizing the right of Palestinians to self-determination and to set up their independent state, and which call for PLO participation in the Middle East settlement process, would also be crossed out.

We also see the old line of partitioning in solving the Middle East problem. First, the issue of Egypt was isolated, and now they are trying to isolate the Palestinian issue. And after it, others would be isolated. A blow is dealt to the collective efforts aimed at solving the issue of a Middle East settlement -- that is, a comprehensive settlement.

As for the USSR, its proposals are aimed at a comprehensive settlement. Therefore, it is for this reason in particular that the USSR opposes separate deals, irrespective of their forms or the flag under which they are being proposed. The USSR is certain that it is also necessary that for the success of any Middle East settlement it should be just to all parties to the crisis. This is another condition for the success of the settlement. The USSR has always worked for guaranteeing the national rights of the Palestinian people, and not merely for the human rights about which they talk in Washington. The USSR continues to believe that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, and this means that an independent Palestinian state must be established. To this end the West Bank and the Gaza Strip should be freed from Israeli occupation, as proposed by the resolutions of the Fes Arab summit conference.

There is another very important consideration for the USSR which concerns solving the Palestine problem: after the establishment of a Palestinian state, it should then decide for itself the nature of its relations with its neighboring countries, including the possibility of the establishment of a federal union. I stress that the Soviet proposals for a Middle East settlement do not define with whom or when it would be possible to reach an agreement concerning the establishment of the confederation. This is a matter for the Palestinians themselves.

The issue of the Palestinian refugees is still acute and it should be solved as soon as possible. The attempts by the Begin government in the first week of the invasion of Lebanon to expel them to Syria and Jordan failed. This solution is immoral and contradicts international law. All Palestinian refugees should be granted the opportunity provided for by the UN resolution to return to their homes or receive adequate compensation for the property they left behind.

A special word about East Jerusalem: It should be returned to the Arabs and become an indivisible part of the Palestinian state. There should be absolute freedom in Jerusalem for believers to reach the holy places of the three religions: Islam, Christianity and Judaism. The right of all states of the region to exist and to a secure and independent development must be implemented and safeguarded. It is impossible to guarantee the full security of some at the expense of others. This is the comprehensive principle in dealing with this issue, which the USSR defends.

LIZICHEV RECEIVES LIBYAN MILITARY DELEGATION

PM290855 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] A military delegation from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate the Libyan guests familiarized themselves with political education work in the USSR Armed Forces.

The delegation visited the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and the Minsk Higher Military-Political Combined Arms School. Members of the delegation familiarized themselves with the courses on combat and political training and with Soviet servicemen's living conditions and leisure activities.

The delegation was received by Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. In the course of the talk in which Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, also took part, the sides exchanged opinions on questions of interest to them. The talk took place in a friendly, businesslike atmosphere.

The Libyan military delegation left the Soviet Union.

U.S., EGYPTIAN MILITARY MANEUVERS REPORTED

LD291526 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] According to agency reports, the United States and Egypt will carry out the military "Brightstar" maneuvers on Egyptian territory in the first 10 days of August. The naval, air force, and land forces of the two countries will take part in the maneuvers.

ALGERIAN NAVAL CHIEF ARRIVES 25 JUL

PM290915 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit to the USSR"]

[Text] Colonel Abdelmadgid Cherif, commander of the Algerian Navy, arrived in the Soviet Union 25 July for an official visit at the invitation of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister.

The guest from Algeria was met at the airport by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov; Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin, chief of the main staff and first deputy commander in chief of the Navy; and other admirals and officers.

Among the welcoming party were Abdelmadgid Allahoum, Algerian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and Lieutenant Colonel Rahal Hadefi, defense attache at the Algerian Embassy in the USSR.

PONOMAREV, SWAPO'S NUJOMA DISCUSS NAMIBIA

LD291631 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 29 Jul 85

["Conversation in The CPSU Central Committee" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jul (TASS) -- A conversation was held in the CPSU Central Committee today between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and S. Nujoma, president of the Namibian South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

S. Nujoma explained the situation in Namibia and the stepping up of the Namibian people's struggle, under the leadership of SWAPO, for national independence. He condemned the maneuvers of the racist RSA, which, with the support of imperialist circles and the United States first and foremost, is ignoring UN decisions and is striving to prolong the illegal occupation of Namibia and to create a puppet regime in the country.

The SWAPO president expressed heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people, which invariably come out on the side of the just cause of the Namibian patriots. He noted the great importance of the solidarity with those struggling for Namibia's freedom on the part of the Nonaligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity, and all international democratic organizations.

The CPSU representatives reaffirmed support for SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia. S. Nujoma was informed of the preparations for the 27th CPSU congress, and of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

Those taking part in the meeting expressed solidarity with Angola, Mozambique and other "frontline" states, and with the struggle of the patriotic forces of South Africa, headed by the ANC [African National Congress], and for the elimination of the apartheid system.

The conversation passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

PRAVDA CITES ANC SPOKESMAN ON EVENTS IN RSA

PM291347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the rubic "Hot Spots of the Planet: Southern Africa" and the general heading: "Fearing Neither Bullets Nor Grenades"]

[Text] Antananarivo, 28 Jul — The African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa intends to step up the political and armed struggle with a view to liquidating the apartheid system, (S. Mogale), ANC spokesman in Madagascar, declared. The tragic events of recent days in South Africa, he pointed out, have clearly shown the Africans' determination to achieve liberation at any cost. Neither goons' bullets nor tear gas grenades can any longer reduce the intensity of antiracist actions.

The Pretoria regime, (S. Mogale) pointed out, would have collapsed long ago under the patriots' blows if it had not received broad economic and military aid from the West, and from the United States above all. Washington's policy of "constructive cooperation" with Pretoria encourages the racists to new crimes.

The West is also pursuing a hypocritical policy with regard to Namibia, sabotaging the implementation of the UN plan for the decolonialization of that territory, (S. Mogale) pointed out. The racists and their stooges in Windhoek are cynically seeking to persuade the world community that the handful of puppets is the "government" of that country.

MALAGASY MINISTER PRAISES COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD281001 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Antananarivo July 27 TASS -- TASS correspondents Boris Pilnikov and Kirill Strazhizhovski report:

Pierre Simon, minister of information, ideological orientation and cooperatives of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, spoke highly of the Soviet Union's position of principle on establishing a new international order in information and telecommunications. This policy, he said in a TASS interview, is manifest in the effective assistance rendered by the USSR to emergent states in the establishment and development of their mass communications and in training skilled national personnel.

The minister spoke in favor of broader comprehensive cooperation between the mass communications of the Soviet Union and Madagascar, which has been developing successfully over the past few years. According to him, many-year fruitful contacts between the TELEGRAPH AGENCY of the SOVIET UNION (TASS) and the governmental TARATRA [ANTA] NEWS AGENCY are a graphic example of this cooperation. Under a bilateral agreement, Pierre Simon said, TARATRA daily receives a good deal of information about life in the USSR and about the more important international problems.

RWANDA, USSR SIGN EXCHANGE AGREEMENT FOR 1985-86

EA261302 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Foreign affairs and cooperation minister, Francois Ngarukiyintwali, and the Soviet ambassador to Rwanda, Mr Gennadiy Rykov, today signed an agreement on bilateral, cultural, and scientific exchanges for 1985-86.

Under this agreement and in accordance with the cultural and scientific cooperation protocol signed by the two sides on 5 May (?1966) in Moscow, the USSR will grant scholarships for general studies and professional training to Rwandan nationals and will send lecturers to the Rwanda national university and teachers to secondary schools in the framework of technical assistance. The cultural and scientific exchange plan will also include continuing the exchange of delegations, notably in the field of (?arts) as well as to show the cultural heritage of each partner.

PRESIDIUM CONGRATULATES COMOROS PRESIDENT

LD191625 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- The presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a telegram to President Ahmad Abdallah Abderemane of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros conveying to him and the friendly people of the congratulations and wishes of well-being and prosperity on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of proclamation of the country's independence. In his reply telegram the president of the Comoros expressed gratitude for the congratulations and on his part extended the best wishes to the Soviet people.

OVERVIEW ON LATEST CONTADORA PROPOSALS

PM291553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Aleshin "International Commentary": "Degrees of Settlement"]

[Text] The latest conference of the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group of countries has ended. Representatives of Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia have announced a plan of concrete measures aimed at overcoming the present impasse in the Contadora Group's peacemaking efforts in Central America.

First and foremost the plan provides for a tour of Central American states by the four countries' deputy foreign ministers. The purpose, as before, is to settle the differences of principle in views on the draft "Act of Peace and Cooperation in Central America" drawn up by the Contadora Group. This document contains key provisions for a political settlement of conflicts. It is based on strict observance of the principles of equal security, noninterference in internal affairs, and respect for the sides' territorial integrity.

The Nicaraguan Government has repeatedly reaffirmed its readiness to sign the inital "Peace Act" draft with no changes. But its approval is blocked by Washington's allies. They demand amendments which would completely emasculate the main idea of the "Peace Act."

The Contadora Group also calls on Central American countries to normalize bilateral relations. Within the framework of this task, the four countries' foreign ministers proposed the commencement of talks first and foremost by representatives of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in order to resolve the problem of military tension on the border.

It should be noted that the Sandinist Government has repeatedly put forward concrete initiatives in this direction. The Nicaraguan side has proposed a summit meeting as well as talks through the mediation of a third country. But these proposals have yet to meet with a positive response from the Costa Rican side.

A very important element in a Central American settlement is undoubtedly the normalization of relations between Nicaragua and the United States. The Contadora Group called for the resumption of the talks in Manzanillo, which were broken off unilaterally by the U.S. Administration. Nicaragua's position on this question has long been well known: The Sandinists are prepared to resume dialogue immediately and with no preliminary conditions. But Washington's position is also well known. "Dialogue will not begin until there is reconciliation between the Sandinist Government and the opposition (that is, the 'contras')," H. Schlaudeman, the U.S. President's special representative in Central America, has stated.

Thus the Contadora Group's new peace plan is basically a recognition of the fact that Nicaragua's constructive and consistent proposals are capable of forming a real, durable basis for a political settlement of Central America's problems.

SOKOLOV SENDS GREETING TO CUBAN COUNTERPART

PM290831 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I cordially congratulate you and all Cuban servicemen on the holiday -- National Rising Day.

The heroic storming of the Moncade barracks 26 July 1953 laid the foundations for a new stage in the liberation movement on Cuba and inspired the working people to struggle resolutely against the exploiters' power.

On the holiday, Soviet servicemen wish the fraternal Cuban people and the personnel of the Revolutionary Armed Forces further successes in building socialism and fulfilling the tasks set by the Communist Party of Cuba to strengthen the country's defense capability.

With communist greetings, S. Sokolov, Marshal of the Soviet Union, USSR Defense Minister.

PERUVIAN PRESIDENT ON SANDINISTS, CONTADORA GROUP

LD291701 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Lima July 29 TASS -- President Alan Garcia Perez of Peru has blamed the International Monetary Fund, transnational monopolies and imperialism for the severe socio-ecomonic crisis in the country. Speaking in the national congress at the inaugural oath-taking cremony, Alan Garcia Perez said that to make the economy healthier it was necessary to cut imports, decentralise the location of industry, attach priority to the development of agriculture and abrogate the privileges enjoyed by foreign companies in the country. He also declared for carrying out democratic transformations.

The new president said that his government would curb the payment of foreign debt totalling 14,000 million dollars. Next year, Peru will spend on these ends not more than ten percent of its export earnings.

The head of the Peruvian state informed those present about his government's intention to expand relations with Arab, Asian and African countries.

Alan Garcia Perz expressed solidarity with the Sandinist People's Revolution, supported the Contadora Group's efforts to resolve the crisis situation in Central America and urged the heads of Latin American states to set up a front in support of this group.

COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM261006 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] John Gomez Restrepo, Colombian ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow on 24 July.

ARGENTINA PROTESTS UK INTERCEPTION OF PLANE

LD270705 Moscow TASS in English 0642 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Buenos Aires July 27 TASS -- Argentina has made an official protest in connection with the interception by two British "Phantom" fighter planes of an unarmed plane of the Argentine Navy which was flying 265 km away from the Malvinas (Falkland Islands). A statement of the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs published here describes this incident as an open provocation. The document points out that the Argentine Government is "seriously concerned over these actions that pose a potential threat to peace and security in this region."

The Argentine press underlines that the provocation was staged far outside the limits of the "miliary zone" introduced by London around the archipelago in the South Atlantic during the armed conflict between Britain and Argentina in 1982.

CIA TO ATTACK U.S. DIPLOMATS, BLAME NICARAGUA

LD291349 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] London July 29 TASS -- A spokesman for a terrorist organization of anti-Nicaraguan mercenaries, which is based in San Jose, let out recently that the CIA was planning soon to stage a series of provocative attacks on U.S. diplomats posted to Costa Rica and Honduras and then blame the crimes on Nicaragua to invite "retaliation" from Washington, the newspaper SUNDAY TIMES reported.

The criminal activities of that organization, according to his admission, were fully funded and controlled by the U.S. espionage agency. The SUNDAY TIMES recalled in this connection that the Reagan administration of late had repeatedly hinted that terrorist actions were being planned against American diplomats abroad, first of all those in Honduras, and threatened to "punish" the culprits.

DYMSHITS, YAZKULIYEV ATTEND CUBAN RECEPTION

LD262219 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Today, Lionel Soto, the ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR, arranged a reception on the occasion of the revolutionary festival of Cuba, the 32d anniversary of the storming of the Moncada Barracks. At the reception were Comrade Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, heads of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations. Among the guests was the Cuban delegation at the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students.

SAKHAROV REPORTED RELEASED FROM HOSPITAL

LD291344 Hamburg DPA in German 1315 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 29 Jul (DPA) -- The Soviet dissident and Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrey Sakharov appears to be well again, according to BILD newspaper. He has been released from the hospital in Gorkiy and has returned to his wife Yelena Bonner. The paper reports that this emerges from a new videotape which the paper has received from Moscow.

Physically, Sakharov looks splendid, and appears to be fully recovered. The prominent dissident had been released from hospital on 11 July, as shown by two video scenes.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS 22 JULY RSFSR COUNCIL MEETING

PM291036 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jul 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Economic and social issues were discussed at a RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium session held 22 July. Orenburg and Orsk city draft general plans were examined. The draft plans provide for the further development of these cities as major industrial and cultural centers in the southern Urals. A package of measures has been outlined to provide public welfare amenities in Orenburg and Orsk, and effective measures are envisaged to protect these cities' atmosphere and water basins.

Measures to provide for the rational utilization of fruit, soft fruit, and grapes in the RSFSR were examined. It was noted that production of fruit and soft fruit increased in the republic over the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan. An increase in the production of natural fruit juices, jam, bottled and canned fruit, and other food products for which there is a demand among the population is planned. RSFSR ministries and departments have outlined a number of measures to ensure the more rational utilizatin of the fruit and soft fruit raw material and grapes and to improve the sales of the processed products. It is proposed to increase deliveries of fresh fruit, soft fruit, and grapes to trade outlets for sales to the population.

The session reviewed progress in the preparation of sugar refineries in the RSFSR for the 1985 sugar beet processing season.

The session was charied by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

DISSIDENT DMITRIY SHAPIRO PUBLICLY CONFESSES

LD261806 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1520 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Statement by Dmitriy Shapiro -- videorecorded; date and place not given]

[Text] [Announcer] Dmitriy Shapiro, accused of wittingly spreading false rumors smearing the Soviet state and public system, appeared before a Soviet court recently.

During the investigation of Shapiro's case Zionist circles and Western mass information media spread various slanderous fabrications about his allegedly illegal arrest and tried to organize a campaign of provocations in his defense. In this connection, we offer you the statement made by Dmitriy Shapiro himself.

[Begin recording of Shapiro reading his statement] In January this year I was arrested and accused of committing actions of spreading wittingly false rumors smearing the Soviet state and public system. I fully admit to the accusations made against me and deeply regret the crime I have committed. I wish to make the following statement to the general public.

Three to four years ago I came to know a group of people, including (Fulmakhskiy), (Sharovskiy), Edelshteyn, (Valatikhalmanskiy), Khasinov, and some others, who systematically listened to the various radio broadcasts of the United States, Israel, and Britain and met representatives of foreign Zionist organizations who came to Moscow and allegedly spoke in defense of Soviet Jews. Falling under the latter's influence, the people I have named diligently slandered the country where they were born and lived, and alleged the presence of anti-Semitism in the USSR and the need for all Jews to emigrate and live only in Israel.

As I later understood, these people had purely material incentives for such behavior. While inciting others to carry out various kinds of antisocial provocations and arousing the idea of emigration to Israel, they were certain in advance that their actions would be generously rewarded with foreign rags and sometimes with hard currency. Some of them, hoping to obtain more significant tips from abroad, tried to pass to the West slanderous information they had invented themselves about the allegedly disastrous conditions among people of Jewish nationality in the USSR.

It is precisely on the basis of this information that anti-Soviet campaigns and provocations are organized in the United States, Israel, and other capitalist countries. I deeply regret to have to admit that for a long time I was not a passive observer among these people and, although from some point of time I began to think differently, under the effect of the momentum and on the orders of some, I acted jointly with them. I met with my closest acquaintances, (Khazankin), (Kharakh), (Briskin), (Yelkint), and (Brodskiy), in (Brokhina)'s home, and composed a so-called appeal to the West to protect us from persecution and even death.

Special interest in our meetings and appeals was shown by officials of the U.S., British, and Netherlands embassies, and especially by (Edmond McWilliams), (Deborah Barnes), and (Anton Helikans). In some cases these persons literally incited us to commit provocations. (Anton Helikans), for instance, was very interested in delivering personally to my acquaintances so-called Israeli citizenship certificates and summons from nonexistent relatives abroad. He acted jointly with Moscow resident (Prayslom) and Leningrad resident Gorodetskiy.

We also had close contacts with a number of foreign correspondents accredited to Moscow. Especially fond of slanderous information were Millan of Reuters, (Blagovic) of AFP, and (Shweman) of THE NEW YORK TIMES. They constantly awaited and demanded new biased information, and incited us to produce manifest slander.

I would like to say a few words about our foreign benefactors and their representatives who came to the USSR.

We were supposed to be paid for orders filled by us for the production of provocative appeals to the West. And they paid us by bringing jeans, artificial furs, cigarette lighters, chewing gum, stock cubes, and other small things. Some of them, obviously thinking that we were very deeply indebted to them, openly incited us to provocations.

For instance, in April 1984, a certain (Gufney), who had met beforehand in the Russian department of the Israeli Foreign Ministry with some of my acquaintances whom I mentioned during the investigation as well as their friends from Leningrad, openly instructed them in the following manner. We, meaning Israel, need from you concrete actions confirming first of all that all Jews wish to emigrate from the USSR; second, that the Soviet authorities are oppressing Jews; and third, that all Jews must be ready to accept risks and death in order to prove their bad life in the USSR.

Similar demands were made by foreign guests in (Grechanovskiy)'s home where anti-Soviet statements were made by (Monica Fried), who had come to Moscow for the International Geological Congress as a member of the Israeli delegation, and at meetings at Mikhail Kholmyanskiy's place where [word indistinct] anti-Soviet statements by Israeli envoys (Boshviskhaski), (Kentor Hayman), and (Kunen sial) were translated.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I have been punished enough. The feeling of my guilt before the Soviet state and Soviet people, the fact that I have in effect become the enemy of the Soviet power, is oppressing me. I have reviewed my views and regained the world outlook I had 3-4 years ago. That does not not mean that the change in my views took place after my arrest. Doubts about the correctness of my actions arose long before that tragic event in my life. The arrest just strengthened them in the end. I regret that I fell victim to foreign Zionists and that I was used for alien anti-Soviet purposes by some Jewish nationalists, and some of the Western correspondents accredited to the USSR and the diplomats I mentioned before.

It is my sincere wish that what I have come to understand is also understood by my former friends. I want to warn them against any kind of anti-Soviet activity, and explain to them that our life must be built not on the pursuit of immediate material gain, the pursuit of scandalous fame to which some of us are pushed by Western propaganda, but on the moral foundations of our Soviet society. I fully undertake that never and under no circumstances shall I commit any kind of anti-Soviet actions. [end recording]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES PLAN PERFORMANCE

PM291032 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS Report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 24 July a session of the USSR Council of Ministers was held at which the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget in the first 6 months of 1985 were discussed. Reports on these questions were delivered by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and V.V. Dementsev, USSR first deputy minister of Finance.

As a result of the party's great organizational work and the Soviet people's selfless labor to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the directives of the CPSU Central Committee Conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, and also thanks to the socialist competition which has been launched to greet the 27th Party Congress in a worthy fashion, further growth in the country's economy and the population's prosperity has been achieved. The lag which built up in national economic development during the winter period is being gradually overcome.

The industrial output sales plan for the first 6 months was fulfilled. The increase in industrial output compared with the corresponding period last year totaled 3.1 percent, including an increase of 4.2 percent in the second quarter. Higher indicators were achieved by ministries participating in the economic experiment.

The scale of the introduction of new equipment and progressive technology is expanding. During the first 6 months around 4,000 mechanized flow, automated, and rotary production lines went into operation in industry; comprehensive mechanization and automation of more than 2,000 sections, shops, and production facilities was carried out; and production of a total of 1,500 new types of industrial goods was started.

On kolkhozes and sovkhozes livestock wintering was completed on the whole successfully; spring field work was carried out; the area sown to grain and other agricultural crops and cultivated using intensive techniques has been enlarged; mass feed procurement is under way; and in southern parts of the country the harvest has begun. Purchases of livestock, poultry, milk, and eggs have increased.

Soviet people's material and cultural living standards have continued to rise. Compared with the first 6 months of 1984, average monthly wages of workers and employees rose by 2.2 percent; retail trade turnover increased by 2.5 percent; and the volume of sales of consumer services for the population increased by 5.4 percent. State capital investments were used to fund the commissioning of a total of 28 million square meters of housing and the construction of many schools: vocational technical schools, hospitals, preschool establishments, and other sociocultural and consumer amenities.

At the same time, it was noted at the USSR Council of Ministers session, that a steady buildup in industrial production has still not been achieved; not all national economic sectors have gathered the momentum necessary to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the 1985 plan targets; and certain sectors' work remained unsatisfactory even in July. Many ministries are not utilizing existing reserves sufficiently, are not paying proper attention to increasing production efficiency, and are being slow to switch the economy to the intensive path of development.

The Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry failed to fullfill the output sales plans. Output of goods in physical terms is lagging behind plan targets. A considerable number of assocations and enterprises are failing to meet contract commitments for output deliveries. Targets for the commissioning of production and other facilities are not being met satisfactorily and the allocated resources are frequently dissipated among too many projects. The plan for retail trade turnover was not fulfilled, a substantial lag has been allowed to build up in the implementation of targets for labor productivity growth in industry, construction, and railroad transport, and the correlation between the growth in labor productivity and wages has been broken.

The USSR Council of Ministers instructed USSR ministers and heads of departments and union republic councils of ministers to carefully analyze the causes of the lag which has built up in the fulfillment of plan targets in the first 6 months and, guided by the CPSU Central Committee Polutburo decision on the performance of the national economy in the first 6 months of the current year, to: elaborate and implement a package of measures to mobilize existing resources; increase the rate of production growth in the second half of 1985; utilize the time between now and the end of the year for the swiftest possible elimination of shortcomings in economic activity; do everything necessary to fulfill and overfulfill the plan targets and socialist pledges adopted by collectives for the final year of the 5-year plan; greet the 27th CPSU Congress with labor successes; and create a firm basis for a successful start to the 12th 5-Year Plan.

In view of the exceptional importance of the principles elaborated at the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, the USSR Council of Ministers has instructed ministries, departments, and union republic councils of ministers to base their entire future activity on these principles. Special attention was drawn to the need for the widespread application of the latest achievements of science and technology making it possible to achieve a rapid breakthrough in the intensification of the national economy, raise labor productivity, improve output quality, and make up, to the fullest extent possible, the shortfall in goods deliveries. The entire increase in production volumes in the second quarter must be achieved through higher labor productivity. The task has been set to introduce new methods of administration and management into practice more actively, resolutely reinforcing the policy of savings, and enhancing organization, discipline, and exactingness toward cadres in every way.

The decision adopted contains an instruction to ensure the timely preparation of associations, enterprises, and organizations for uninterrupted, smooth work in the coming fall and winter period and to draw very serious conclusions from last year's lessons. It states that efforts must be concentrated on the development of the fuel, energy, and other sectors of heavy industry on whose work the functioning of the entire national economy largely depends. The commissioning of scheduled key projects must be ensured.

Targets have been set for the appropriate organs to gather in the harvest within tight deadlines and ensure the safekeeping and processing of agricultural products. It is required to mobilize all the resources and potential of farms and agroindustrial associations to increase production and fulfill and overfulfill plans for sales of grain and other crop products to the state in order to make a weighty contribution to the implementation of the country's food program. It is necessary to substantially intensify the pace of coarse and succulent feed procurement on farms to ensure that all kolkhozes and sovkhozes have sufficient stocks of these feeds to further increase the production and procurement of meat, milk, and other livestock products.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have been instructed, in accordance with the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution of 3 July 1985, to enhance their standard of work in further intensifying environmental conservation and improving the utilization of natural resources.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to ensure an increase in the output and improvement in the quality of goods in order to meet the population's demand for them more fully. Measures are to be implemented to improve trade and the fulfillment of plans for retail trade turnover and the provision of consumer services for the population.

The USSR Council of Ministers has drawn the attention of all economic organs to the need to organically link the fulfillment of the plan for the final year of the 5-year plan with preparations for the 27th Party Congress.

The USSR Council of Ministers session was attended by CPSU Central Committee Politburo members V.I. Vorotnikov and N.I. Ryzhkov. N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the session.

NEW ARCTIC DRILLING VESSEL SHOWN ON TV

LD291213 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; V. Lomakin video report]

[Text] Preparation and installation of equipment for the new Kolskaya floating drilling vessel is drawing to a close. It will conduct prospecting on the shelf of the Arctic seas.

[Begin Lomakin recording] When we shot this report the Kolskaya was anchored in the (Cherdynskaya Sauma) of the Barents Sea. Its crew, seamen-geologists, who underwent severe training at high latitudes, have already taken up their established posts. Kolskaya is the most powerful and advanced self-rising drilling platform [samopodyemnyy] of all those operating in the world's oceans. Each of its three boards is 80 meters long and its footings, which make it possible to conduct drilling at sea depths up to 100 meters, are 14 stories high. All labor-intensive processes are automated here. At the drilling site, not the usual single borehold, but an entire cluster of 15 boreholes can be sunk from the platforms, as the drilling derrick moves freely about the deck.

The unique equipment has enabled geologists to take samples from depths of over 6.5 kilometers and to test wells for products. The self-rising drilling rig is unaffected by 30-degree frosts. It is capable of operating for a month without having to refill its reserves of chemical reagents and tools.

The day is already close when the Kolskaya self-rising drilling platform will start its labor watch in the Arctic seas. [end recording] [Video shows the drilling vessel. On its side is written; Kolskaya Murmansk. A long shot shows three trestlework legs high into the air against the background of low mounds. The drilling derrick is shown with 12 steel cables stretching downwards. A helmeted man is seen sitting in front of a computer display operating a keyboard, while another one is on the telephone.]

CSA PLAN SURVEY SHOWS LIVING STANDARDS IMPROVE

LD270044 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] A survey of social and economic development over the first half of this year has been published in this country, and now a brief look at its results.

Industrial production was up 3.1 percent as compared with the same period last year. Significantly, in the second quarter the growth was 4.2 percent. The results of the first quarter were adversely affected by the severe winter. And now the results to achieve greater economic efficiency are yielding fruits. Attention is being focused on how to modernize production and apply the latest in science and technology to speed up this modernization. In the past 6 months, for example, some 1,500 new types of industrial production, including advanced machinery, equipment, instruments and means of automation began to be manufactured. Some 4,000 mechanized and conveyor lines were introduced in industry and more than 2,000 workshops were comprehensively mechanized or automated.

The branches in industry crucial to overall scientific and technological progress advanced faster than on the average. With the extensive automation of production as before there was full employment in the country. There was a growth in agricultural production, the output of meat for one, rose by 4 percent.

While the national economy has been getting more efficient the people have been becoming better off. With the stable prices of basic consumer goods and foodstuffs and services the salaries of factory and office workers went up by 2.2 percent over 6 months. Budgetary spendings increased on people's education, the health service and also pensions, stipends and other benefits. Housing construction was underway at a rapid pace at government expense.

The chief conclusion to be drawn from the survey is that the Soviet Union has further advanced its economy and has improved its living standards.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 25-28 JULY

LD290349 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 25-28 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

25 July

Agriculturalists in Semipalatinsk and Aktyubinsk Oblasts have begun harvesting grain crops. The frontiers of the harvest have now moved to Central and West Kazakhstan. Bread grain is being harvested in the republic in 8 oblasts out of 19 Grain crops have already been cut and threshed on 1,500,000 hectares; South Kazakhstan grain reception enterprises are working at full capacity. (2300 GMT)

26 July

Mass harvest of grains has begun in Saratov Oblast: 700,000 hectares of winter crops and barley have been cut, of which one third has been threshed. (0400 GMT)

27 July

Kuybyshev Oblast has begun harvesting; grain and pulse crops are to be gathered on an area of 1.8 million hectares. The harvest has started later than usual because of the cold spring and wet summer. (0204 GMT)

Harvesting of grains will have been completed today in Saratov Oblast on an area of 1 million hectares. (0600 GMT)

In Stavropol the end of the harvest coincided with the opening of the youth festival. (1800 GMT)

Harvest of winter crops has begun in Mordovia; they are being cut low as a result of their late ripening. (1800 GMT)

28 July

South Kazakh mechanizers are carrying out plowing of land for spring crop sowing. In all in Kazakhstan nearly 20 million hectares have to be plowed up this autumn for spring sowing. (0001 GMT)

Farmers in the Ukraine started harvesting of grain and pulse crops on the 8 millionth hectare today. The yield has been harvested on more than a half of the total area under crops. During the past week, crops have been harvested on the area which is 50 percent larger than the area harvested at the same time last year. (0800 GMT)

Grain has been harvested from 90 percent of the sown area in Odessa Oblast and three-quarters of the crop has been threshed. The pea and barley crops are already in. (1300 GMT)

Omsk Oblast has mowed over 60,000 tons of hay, almost two-thirds of the planned quantity. (1300 GMT)

FOOD PROGRAM REQUIRES EFFICIENT CROP MANAGEMENT

PM241325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Every Hour is Valuable in the Harvest"]

[Excerpts] Preparing a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress, farmers are trying to lay in as much grain as possible in the country's granaries. Farms in Leninyulskiy, Shurchinskiy, and Akkurganskiy Rayons were among the first in Uzbekistan to honor their first commandment, as were farms in Azerbaijan's Sabiradbadskiy, Agdzhabedinskiy, and Bardinskiy Rayons. Party committees and leaders of agroindustrial associations must direct every labor collective and every harvest participant toward ensuring the strict flfillment of plans and pledges for the sale of grain to the state.

In their work plans farmers on many farms anticipate spending 10-12 working days on the harvest each year. Some keep within that schedule while others spend around a month on the harvest, with the result that larges quantities of grain are lost and the crop is not fully harvested. Why are people's words sometimes at variance with their deeds? There are several reasons. Most often they are let down by a lack of organization, slowness, poorly repaired equipment, inept deployment of machinery, and violations of harvesting schedules. This year, too, the preparation of grain harvesting combines has been delayed in a number of rayons in Kirov, Perm, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, and East Kazakhstan Oblasts. And yet the preparation of equipment depends on machine operators, engineers, specialists, and repairmen of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, who know well what time and grain are worth. Local party, soviet, and economic organs must be more demanding toward them, helping to bring every machine into operation more quickly and ensuring that it is used efficiently.

The disruptions that occur in the grain fields are often the fault not only of crop farmers but also of their agroindustrial complex partners: truck drivers, repairmen, road builders, and procurement workers. Trucks have still not been brought up to standard everywhere, and in certain oblasts the roads along which the new grain crop will be transported are in poor condition. Goskomselkhoztekhnika specialists do not always ensure that the servicing of harvesting units and plowing detachments is well organized. Considerable shortcomings are still tolerated by enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products and in trade and consumer services. Rayon agroindustrial association councils should monitor their work more strictly and ensure more efficient collaboration with engineers and with farms' agronomy and economic services.

People work more productively when normal conditions are provided for efficient labor and good leisure. That is among the paramount concerns of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and local soviets.

Those who work conscientiously and productively in the fields and skillfully apply the collective contract and autonomous financing must be given moral and material incentives and wider use must be made of their experience, which ought to help increase labor productivity, reduce costs, and improve work quality. At the same time laggards must not be overlooked, and every such instance must be carefully investigated. Some people are in need of good advice or assistance, while others need primarily to be made strictly accountable. Idlers, shirkers, and drunkards must not be allowed to prolong the harvesting period or waste crops, which cost the time and labor of many people and considerable farm and state resources to produce.

In addition to harvesting the crop, farmers are laying in feed, sowing crops in the harvested fields, gathering in vegetables and fruit, and preparing to harvest row and industrial crops and sow winter crops. No part of that work will stand delay. Leaders and specialists of farms and agroindustrial associations are quired to monitor it and strive for a high pace and excellent quality. Qualitative indicators must also be the main consideration in the work of Goskomselkhoztekhnika branches servicing harvest units and of the "Selkhozkhimiya" in preparing the fields for the next crop.

The more efficiently the harvest is managed and all inks of the harvest production process cooperate, the sooner crop farmers will manage to harvest the crop, procure feed, lay in seed, and sell grain to the state. This will help complete the 5-year plan more successfully and make a weighty contribution to implementing the country's food program.

NIKONOV TOURS FARMS IN ORENBURG OBLAST

LD250832 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his stay in Orenburg Oblast from 22-24 July, visited farms in Grachevskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy and Ilekskiy Rayons; he met and talked with industrial and collective farm workers, rayon and farm leaders, and specialists, and interested himself in people's living and working conditions, and the organization of socialist competition for a fitting meeting of the 27th party congress.

EARTHQUAKE IN DRA, CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS

LD291411 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1334 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Dushanbe, 29 Jul (TASS) -- Today at 1155 Moscow time the wave of a powerful earthquake went across the territory of the republics of Central Asia. According to information from the seismic station "Dushanbe" its epicenter was in Afghanistan, 200 km southwest of Khorog. At the epicenter the force of the tremor reached force 8. In Khorog the earthquake was registered at force 7. Underground tremors were felt in Dushanbe at force 6-7, in Kulyab and Termez at force 6, in Leninabad, Tashkent, Namagan, Fergan, Samarkand and Osh at force 5, Frunze at force 3-4. In places in the mountains avalanches took place. Old buildings were damaged. In major constructions cracks appeared. Lines of communication were disrupted. There are no casualties.

SATELLITE PHOTOGRAPHY SAVES USSR $8 MILLION

LD282044 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Over 700 enterprises and organizations in this country make use of pictures brought from Soviet orbital stations. These pictures have helped to save R7 million, the equivalent of $8 million, in choosing the routes of tunnels for the Baykal-Amur railway in the east of the Soviet Union. The cosmonauts, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh, are now working on a new program of geophysical research aboard the salyut station.

COSMONAUTS PROCEED WITH SCHEDULED WORKLOAD

LD261246 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Mission Control centre (Moscow) July 26 TASS -- Cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Sayinykh are going ahead with scheduled workload on board the orbital research station Salyut 7.

The crew have fulfilled a great deal of geophysical studies in the interests of resolving various economic and scientific tasks, including the ecological assessment of the state of soil and vegetation in the country's biospheric reserves.

The cosmonauts conducted instrument-assisted visual observations and photographed areas in the Soviet Union that might contain oil and gas, irrigated lands in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and the Kherson region. The photographing of the southern Urals and regions of the southern and south-eastern Kazakhstan was made in the interests of carrying out conservationist measures and urban construction.

Today, the cosmonauts are busy observing and photographing, using manual cameras and spectrometers, the mountain ranges of the Pamirs and Tian Shan, circular structures in the central Kyzyl Kum Desert, remote areas of the country's European part in line with a programme of research into natural resources and environment.

During a communication session with the crew of the orbiting research complex, mission control centre congratulated Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh on their inclusion in the list of the Soviet delegation to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The flight is proceeding normally. Both cosmonauts are feeling fine.

NAVY DAY MARKED BY SPEECHES, COMMENT

Gorshkov Speech

LD281959 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1000 GMT 28 Jul 85

[From 28 July feature entitled "Today is Navy Day" -- speech by Sergey Georgiyevich Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy, USSR deputy minister of Defense, twice hero of the Soviet Union, admiral of the fleet of the Soviet Union -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! Today our country is festively marking Navy Day. On this day Soviet people honor military seamen, veterans of the fleet, workers in industry, scientists and designers, whose selfless labor strengthens the naval power of the Soviet States.

Today's holiday is taking place in an atmosphere of high political and labor activity on the part of Soviet people, preparing to meet worthily the 27th CPSU Congress. A mighty impetus to the creative rhythm of our life and to the businesslike mood was added by the decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which formulated the idea of accelerating the country's scientific and technological progress and social and economic development. The decisions of the July plenum of the Central Committee and the third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet were also important practical results in the realization of this program. Soviet military seamen, together with all the Soviet people, warmly approve and unanimously support the decisions of the plenums of the Central Committee and the policy of our party.

The acceleration of scientific and technological progress is a vitally important matter which meets the interests of all the Soviet people. It is also called for by the country's defense requirements. In the face of the aggressive policy and threats of imperialism, advocating the cult of force in international relations, aspiring to refashion the world to its standards, the Soviet Union cannont permit anyone to achieve military superiority over it. Such is the will of the Soviet people.

The creation of the modern naval fleet can be considered by our people with pride as one of the most outstanding labor feats. The development and creation of new ships and planes, weapon systems, power installations [energeticheskikh ustanovok], radio and technical means, and communications and control systems, demanded persistent labor, scientific quest and creative inspiration of many collectives, scientists and designers, engineers and workers. Today we pay a tribute to them of deep respect and gratitude for this feat.

Our naval fleet is the offspring of the Soviet people. It has absorbed the latest achievements of scientific and technological progress and worthily represents one of the aspects of the Soviet Armed Foreces, capable of resisting aggression from the direction of the sea and of defending the country's state interests in the world's oceans. The main indices of its combat possibilities are concentrated in our fleet's weapons systems -- that is, the great strike power, high mobility and capability of carrying out combat actions on global scales in various regions of the world's oceans, both against the fleet of an opponent and in inflicting strikes on his land-based installations. The Soviet land has created a modern naval fleet and has sent it to the oceans, not for aggression as is done by the imperialist, but in order reliably to protect its homeland and countries of the socialist community, our friends, from attacks from the sea. Soviet military seamen are proud of the fact that our warships have not once gone out to sea with aggressive aims.

They are to be found in various regions of the world ocean with the aim of offering a restraining and stabilizing influence on the actions of the forces of aggression at sea. The technical provision of the naval fleet determines to a considerable extent its combat possibilities. The main factor for the might of the fleet was and is, and remains, the people. Boundlessly devoted to the party and the people, perfectly in control of equipment and weapons entrusted to them, they are capable of fulfilling combat tasks in the most complex situation.

This year military seamen are meeting their traditional holiday with new successes in combat training, and with a striving to attain new boundaries in military combat skills, to carry out in exemplary fashion their filial duty to the homeland. Answering the concern of the party and people about the fleet, deeply aware of their responsibility, they are honorably carrying out a tireless watch by nuclear reactors, at the steering controls of planes; they are operating electronic systems, machines and instruments; are commanding formidable missiles and other combat technology and weaponry. They have demonstrated more than once that the technology and combat weaponry entrusted to them is in skillful and strong hands.

In ocean campaigns and sailing trips the crews of our ships work out a whole complex of tasks characterized by a high level of maritime and combat training of personnel and combat readiness of the fleet in its modern understanding.

The peaceful workdays of military seamen are saturated with intensive combat training. During periods of carrying out a watch at sea they have to resolve drill tasks in various conditions and at any time of the year, in the hot tropics and freezing seas of the world, overcoming the difficulties of weather and climate. But such is the nature of the military fleet, and we are proud of the selfless martial labour of the sailors and petty officers, officers and admirals, their ability, with a feeling of dignity and understanding of their duty, to attain successfully the tasks laid down in any conditons of real life.

Soviet military seamen are vigilantly carrying out a combat watch on the seas and oceans. On this festive day they send a warm combat greeting to their beloved homeland, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its Leninist Central Committee, to their nearest and dearest and to all the Soviet people.

Thanks to the concern of the party, our fleet is brought to full strength by remarkable ideologically-convinced officer cadres. They embody their people and are steadfast and selfless fighters for the interests of the state, possessing to the full extent the necessary comprehensive knowledge, and having a good practical training in order to operate skillfully all that mighty technology which the homeland has entrusted to them, and to teach seamen condidently to fulfill the tasks assigned during intense combat training. The steadfast ideological conviction, scientific Marxist-Leninist world outlook of officers of the fleet, determines their active vital position, showing itself first and foremost in the struggle for high combat readiness and exemplary training of personnel.

Warrant officers are a reliable assistant to officers in the matter of training and education of subordinates. Among them are many genuine highly-qualified experts who have gone through great training in sea and ocean campaigns. To petty officers and sailors they serve as an example of the fulfillment of military duty.

Commanders and political workers, party and Komsomol organizations are doing everything to ensure that service in the fleet gives wide scope for the comprehensive development of young people, so that it spiritually enriches them, produces good organization and independence in them, and gives education in discipline, moral tempering and physical perfection and education in friendship and comradeliness.

The training of military seamen in the winter period of this year was crowned with high results. During socialist competition to worthily meet the 27th congress of the party, these successes are being reinforced and multiplied. Every other military seaman is exemplary in combat and political training. More than 80 percent are specialists. Almost as many military seamen are sportsmen with official rating and holders of medals of the military sport complex.

The crew of the missile cruiser Slava also featured on the stage of socialist competition in the naval fleet, attaining indices in combat and political training higher than average. Servicemen of surface ships and those beneath the sea, the fleet's aviators and marines are working with inspiration, religiously carring out their duty to the homeland.

The competition for the best ship and for the earliest formation, for the discovery of targets at maximum distance and their destruction with the first missile launch, the first artillery or torpedo salvo -- these are all acquiring wider and wider scale and incandescence. Crews of missile cruisers Groznyy and Varyag the submarine Captain 1st Rank Nikolayevskiy commands, and which has successfully fulfilled prolonged duty tasks; the crew of the Leninskiy Komsomol nuclear submarine, are also meeting Navy Day with high indices in combat and political training. The crew of the Kiev anti-submarine cruiser has a deservedly good reputation in the fleet. For successes in combat and political training this year, this ship has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner. The crew of the ship met this joyful news far from native shores, on a distant prolonged trip. For the fifth time in a row a unit of assault ships commanded by Cpt 2d Rank Zadorin, has been declared best in the navy in assault training. For attained successes in martial labor on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory, by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, this unit has been awarded the Order of the Red Star. An aviation unit under the command of Colonel Starchukov is also meeting the holiday with high indices in combat and political training. In the successes of servicemen, in the examples of their courage and selflessness, one can clearly see the role of the active, purposeful party and political work of commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations. It is purposefully aimed at the education of military seamen in a spirit of deep communist conviction; at, in conditions of sharp international tension, raising even higher the vigilance, combat readiness of ships, units and formations in the navy; and to mobilize personnel worthily to meet the 27th CPSU Congress. Surrounded by public concern, the personnel of ships and units of the naval fleet, in united formation with other forms of the Soviet Armed Forces, with the military seamen of fraternal countries, standard vigilantly on guard over the great achievements of socialism.

Allow me dear comrade television viewers, to congratulate you on the public holiday, Navy Day of our homeland, and on this festive day, on behalf of military seamen, to assure the Leninist Central Committee of our party, the Soviet Government and all the Soviet people, that military seamen will religiously fulfill their duty to the homeland, and reliably defending the maritime boundaries of their socialist motherland.

NATO Buzzing Charged

LD290904 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; correspondent A. Morgunov report]

[Text] Leningrad: By tradition warships of the Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet and the Red Banner Leningrad Naval Base have been drawn up on the Neva approaches. The flagship of the parade is the large antisubmarine ship the Admiral Zakrov. The very latest achievements of Soviet designers of military equipment have been embodied in the high level of its nautical qualities and in its powerful armaments. And the crew is up to the level of the ship: Despite their youth, these are courageous sailors who have mastered expertly their military trades and whose skill has been proved at recent missile and artillery firing sessions. [video shows group of warships at anchor; close shot of a destroyer of the Udaloy class, bearing the number 443; sailors lined up on deck; distant shot of bridge of vessel, taken from a point close to the bow, looking aft; Lieutenant-Captain A.I. Shafirov, identified from screen caption]

[Begin Shafirov recording] Celebrating Navy Day, their professional holiday, Soviet sailors do not forget the need to maintain a high level of combat readiness in order to repel at any moment the intrigues of the aggressor. I have repeatedly had occasion to take part in distant voyages carrying out responsible missions of the homeland, and I have been able to see with my own eyes that for imperialists, preparations for aggression are not just words. We have repeatedly been subjected to buzzing by aircraft belonging to NATO navies. And these buzzings were often quite aggressive in character. Nevertheless, Soviet seamen traditionally possess a strong character, a sailor's character, and these aggressive phenomena merely serve to strengthen us in our conviction and our desire to maintain a high level of combat readiness. [end recording]

Admiral Medvedyev Speech

LD282301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Today is USSR Navy Day. At the microphone is Admiral Pavel Nikolayevich Medvedyev, member of the Military Council, chief of the Political Directorate of the Navy.

[Medvedyev] Respected listeners, today our country is festively marking Navy Day. On this festive day, the Soviet People and servicemen of the Armed Forces honor the sailors, Navy veterans, workers in the ship-building and defense industry who manufacture modern ships for the Navy, combat machinery and weapons, and all those who by their tireless labor are strengthening the naval might of our Soviet state. This year Navy Day is illuminated with important events in the life of our people. Workers of town and country, servicemen of the Army and Navy are living with the single intention of worthily meeting the 27th congress of the Leninist Communist Party, which will become a landmark in the country's development.

A powerful stimulus to the entire rhythm of our life was provided by the decisions of the April and July 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, which are directed at accelerating the socioeconomic development and strengthening the defense might of the country on the basis of scientific and technical progress. An important characteristic of the present Navy Day is the fact that it is being marked in the year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory.

In the battles against the German fascist invaders and the Japanese militarists the sailors displayed unwavering strength of spirit, ideological staunchness and mass heroism. They inscribed a new page in the heroic chronicle of our naval glory and fulfilled their duty to the motherland to the limit.

Along with the other branches of the Armed Forces, the Navy is an important factor in restraining the aggressive intrigues of imperialism in the complex contemporary international situation. As is known, the world's ocean is ascribed a prime role in the aggressive plans of the United States and NATO. In the post-war period the U.S. has used its Navy about 200 times in local wars. Striving to obtain military superiority at sea, Washington is gambling on further development of submarine-based nuclear forces, construction of new aircraft carriers and fighting ships of other classes. The system of American military bases and strongpoints on other countries' territory serves as a most important integral part of the U.S.'s expansionist course in its foreign policy. These bases allow the Pentagon to carry out deployment and servicing of large naval forces and naval air forces in virtually all areas directly adjacent to territory of countries of the socialist community.

The NATO admirals dream of limiting the functions of the Soviet Navy to the defense of its own bases. Naturally, their dreams of personal domination of the world ocean will never come about. Our Navy has long become an ocean-going one, a nuclear-missile one. Soviet sailors have access to the spaces of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans, to the frozen depths of the Arctic and to the hot equatorial latitudes, where they are keeping their responsible combat watch at the forward lines.

The main strike force of the Navy today is comprised of the atomic submarines and the naval nuclear-bearing Air Force. There has been an immeasurable growth in the potential of surface ships, among which there are also nuclear powered ships. The marines and servicemen of the land-based rocket and artillery forces have at their disposal first-class combat hardware. We shall continue, it was stressed at the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, to spare no effort to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces have everything necessary for a reliable defense of the fatherland and its allies, to ensure that no one can take us unawares.

Brought up in the spirit of the Marxism-Leninism, boundlessly loyal to the cause of the Communist Party and the people, Soviet sailors are persistently mastering contemporary combat hardware, and are ready to carry out any tasks in the most complex situation. The main school of the Navy is lengthy sea trips. The commanders, political staff, party and Komsomol organizations are bringing up the personnel in the spirit of high revolutionary vigilance and combat readiness, communist ideological content, historic responsibility for the fate of socialism, prosperity and security of the motherland.

Today almost every second serviceman in the Navy has first-class honors in combat and political training. Over 80 percent are first-class specialists and masters of the art of war. During competition for a worthy meeting for the 27th CPSU Congress the competition for best ship, front-ranking unit, location of targets at maximum range and striking the first missile or torpedo with the first artillery salvo, have become increasingly enthusiastic. In the struggle for high indicators of soldierly labor Communists have been the leading force in every naval collective.

The crew of the missile cruiser Slava, the initiator of socialist competition in honor of the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress in the Navy is greeting Navy Day with worthy successes.

The antisubmarine cruiser Kiev has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner for successes in combat and political training. It recently returned from a long ocean voyage, winning an excellent appraisal for the run. This was the response by the crew of this vessel, well-known in the fleet, to this lofty award of the homeland. A unit of assault boats commanded by Captain 1st Class Zadorin has been awarded the Order of the Red Star, and for the fifth time in a row has been best in the Navy in assault training.

The air antisubmarine regiment, where the party organization is led by Comrade Tartumashev, has held the title of "excellent" for 12 years. It has been awarded the banner of the USSR Ministry of Defense for courage and military valor, having more than once won prizes in Navy competition for the best antisubmarine training. It has been presented for the fifth time with the Challenge Red Banner fo the Lenin Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol organizations as the best aviation regiment of the Navy.

The crews of the atomic missile cruiser Kirov, the missile cruiser Groznyy and a submarine commanded by Captain 1st class Nikolayevskiy, are among the first rank in combat training and socialist competition. Naval seamen are worthily fulfilling a noble international mission in strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of various countries and continents. In the course of just 6 months of this academic year, our warships have made official, friendly visits to Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Mozambique. In honor of the 40th anniversary of the great victory, a detachment of Soviet warships completed a voyage along the Danube, with visits of friendship to all countries in whose liberation from fascism participated the seamen of the Danube Fleet, which won fame in the years of the war. Everywhere our seamen are worthily representing the Soviet people and their socialists homeland and are proving active propagandists of the Soviet way of life. As is known, they have more than once come to the aid of peoples who have suffered from imperialist aggression, or have suffered from natural disasters. Such deeds of courage and nobleness by Soviet naval seamen win respect for our people from other countries and strengthen the Soviet Union's international prestige.

In single formation with the servicemen of other arms of the forces, the personnel of the Navy are vigilantly and reliably carrying out its duty in defending the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, and the gains of socialism and peace.

Admiral Smirnov Speech

LD282221 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Today is USSR Navy Day. Admiral of the Fleet Nikolay Ivanovich Smirnov, first deputy commander-in-chief of the Navy and Hero of the Soviet Union, is at our microphone.

[Smirnov] This year -- the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War -- Navy Day is being marked in an atmosphere of nationwide creative enthusiasm caused by the decisions of the April 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the active preparations for the 27th party congress. This festival always passes as a review of the combat readiness of ships and units and the military skills and training of naval seamen.

Soviet people are justifiably proud of the heroic history and glorious revolutionary and combat traditions of our Navy. The Navy made a weighty contribution to the victory of the October Revolution, the defense of the revolution's gains, and the routing of fascist Germany and militarist Japan.

Whereever Soveit Sailors have fought against the enemies of our honeland, whether at sea, on land, under water or in the air, they have everywhere displayed an unbending steadfastness, courage, valor and high skill, and been victorious. The Navy's forces reliably covered the maritime flanks of the Soviet Army. They carried out assaults from the sea and made landings. They effectively helped the fronts and armies in the routing of enemy maritime groups. They carried out successful combat actions in disrupting and thwarting the enemy's maritime transportation and in defending our own lines of communications.

During the war, the Navy was operating actively on the seas, lakes and rivers. Our submarines, surface vessels, and naval aircraft destroyed at sea or at their bases almost 2,700 enemy ships and transport vessels. Hundreds of thousands of tons of military cargo and strategic raw materials and tens of thousands of soldiers belonging to the fascist army were sent to the bottom. At the same time, the Navy's ships and vessels carried about 10 million men and over 100 million tons of diverse cargo for the active army and the national economy along sea, lake, and river routes.

The homeland highly praised the military feats of the Navy's sailors. About 350,000 of them were awarded orders and medals. Over 500 became Heroes of the Soviet Union and seven people had this title conferred on them twice. A total of 238 ships and units of the Navy were awarded combat orders and 78 were awarded the guards title.

In the present abnormally complicated and explosive international situation the CPSU and the Soviet Government, while steadfastly pursuing a policy of peace, are doing everything possible to maintain the defense capability of our homeland at a level where potential aggressors are well aware that encroachments on the security of the Soviet land and its allies and on the peaceful life of the Soviet people will be met with a crushing response.

Our ocean-going fleet is equipped with combat equipment and weapons on a level with the latest achievements of scientific and technological progress. Nuclear submarines are the Navy's chief strength. New possibilities for intensifying its firepower are being provided by missile-carrying naval aircraft. Missile-equipped anti-submarine cruisers are confidently resolving complex tasks in the expanses of the oceans. Large anti-submarine ships and modern destroyers are the nucleus of our surface forces. The marines and onshore missile and artillery troops have a higher level of technical equipment and great combat possibilities. Long distance oceanic trips have become the main form of schooling for sailors. On long voyages and during exercises, interaction between the various arms of the Navy and ways of resolving multifarious tasks are practiced, and combat skills and personnel training are improved.

During the present training year, competition to usher in the 27th Party congress worthily has become widespread in the Navy. In the course of their intensive combat training, the Navy's sailors are consolidating and developing the successes they have achieved. One out of every two men in the Navy has an "excellent" rating for combat and political training. Over 80 percent of the men are first class specialists. Soviet sailors are unsparing in their efforts to master military skill, and, when the situation demands, act boldly and resolutely. Many of them have in peacetime already been awarded combat awards. A number of officers have become heroes of the Soviet Union.

Today -- Navy Day -- the Navy's sailors express sincere gratitude to designers, engineers, workers in the defense shipbuilding industry, and to all those who are creating the most modern material and technological base for the Navy. The Navy's personnel are ready to fulfill any tasks that they are entrusted with. Greeting to you, comrades, on the festival of Navy Day!

Admiral Navoytsev Interview

LD290421 Moscow International Service in Polish 1300 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Excerpts] On 28 July the Soviet Union will be marking Navy Day. Here is an interview with Admiral Petr Navoytsev, first deputy chief of the USSR Naval Forces Main Staff. The admiral gave the interview to a Moscow radio correspondent: [Begin recording] [Correspondent] In the 40 years since the end of the war, combat capabilities of the fleets of the leading imperialist powers have undergone highly significant qualitative changes. Missiles on U.S. warships are aimed at targets deep inside Soviet territory. In fact this is a new kind of strategic offensive force. With what can this threat be opposed by the Soviet Union at sea?

[Navoytsev in Russian fading into Polish translation] The Soviet Navy has adopted the latest achievements of science and technology, says Adm Navoytsev. The basis of its strike potential is at present formed by nuclear submarines equipped with long-range ballistic missiles. Multi-role nuclear submarines have modern antiship cruise missiles and torpedoes. These units have great fire power, are highly mobile, and are not readily susceptible to enemy actions.

Surface ships continue to be a highly important component of the fleet. This naval arm, thanks to the development of nuclear power engineering, automation, missile armament, and other modern weapons, has also acquired fundamentally new qualities and vastly increased its fighting potential. Great roles in the Soviet Navy are played by the naval air force, equipped with missiles. It is assigned to combatting submarines, as well as ships. The modern naval combat equipment is in the reliable hands of Soviet seamen who know how to fully use the combat capabilities of that equipment.

[Correspondent] Views that the Soviet Union, owing to its geographical position, is apparently -- as opposed to the United States -- a land power and therefore the strong fleet of the Land of the Soviets represents a threat to America are being spread in the West.

[Navoytsev] Let us then take a look in the atlas. The North Atlantic, the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific surround the Soviet Union's coasts. The Black Sea and the Baltic also link with oceans. The sea borders of the Land of the Soviets amount to more than 40,000 km. They are, therefore, more than twice the total length of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States. Of course, the people who are questioning the Soviet Union's maritime rights know this full well. It is precisely because of these actual geographical conditions that we are obliged to improve and develop our naval forces in order to implement the tasks connected with the defense of the Soviet Union against the nuclear-missile threat from the United States and their NATO allies.

The Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union and the leadership of our country clearly pledge the readiness to reduce the Soviet Union's nuclear-missile potential if the United States takes suitable steps in response. That, of course, would be the best solution to the situation that exists today when the heaps of weapons accumulated in the world seriously threaten mankind. However, the leading circles in the United States so far have not expressed a readiness to meet the Soviet Union's initiatives half-way. Under these conditions it is our duty, to the Soviet people and to the people of countries friendly with us, to strengthen the fighting power of the navy. If one considers that the United States is insistently attempting to control every ocean and sea on the globe, there is no room for doubt about the role of the Soviet Navy restraining these aggressive aspirations. [end recording]